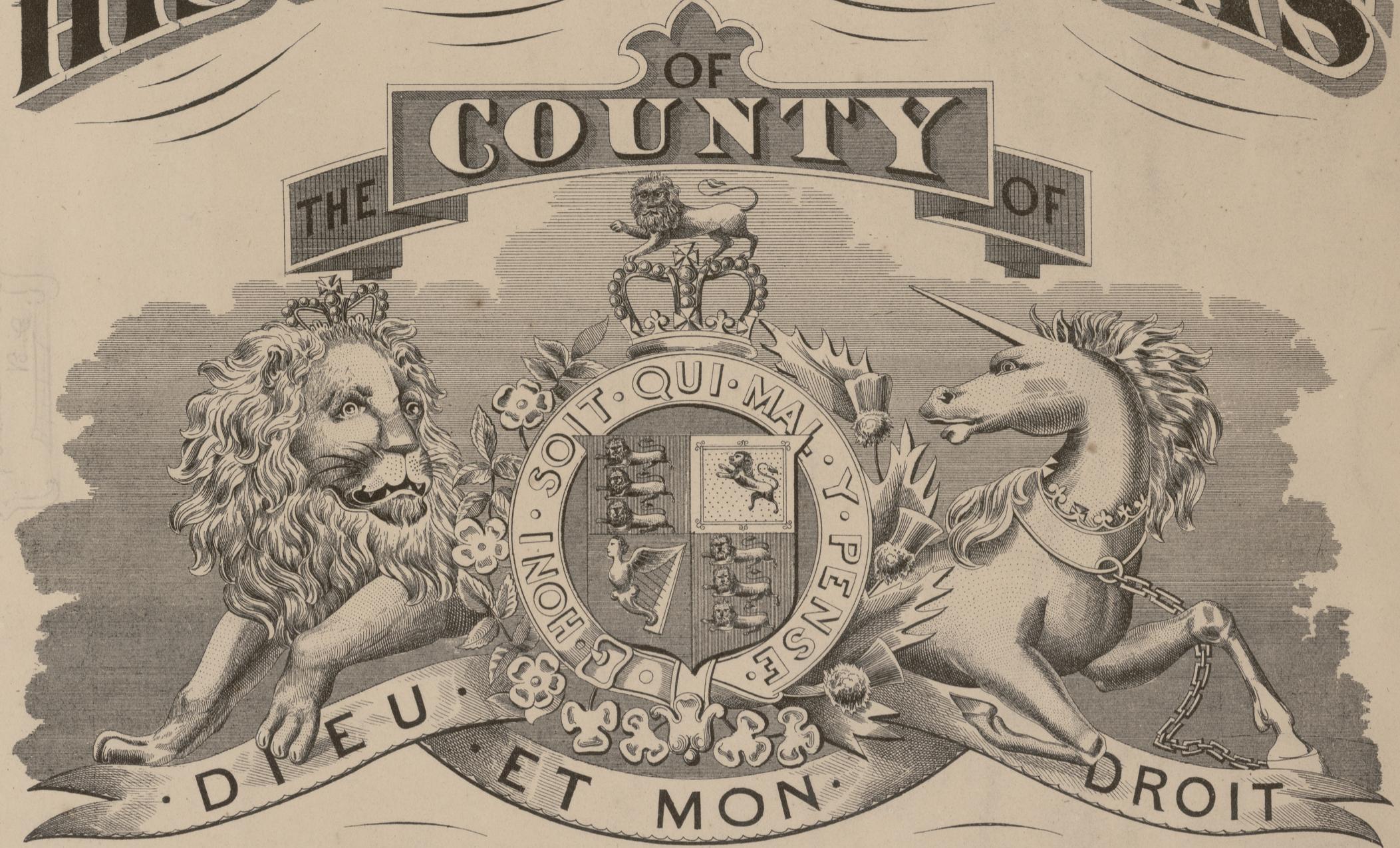


ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS



HALDIMAND

ONT.

Compiled Drawn
and Published from Personal Examinations and Surveys
BY

H.R. PAGE & CO.

TORONTO.

1879.

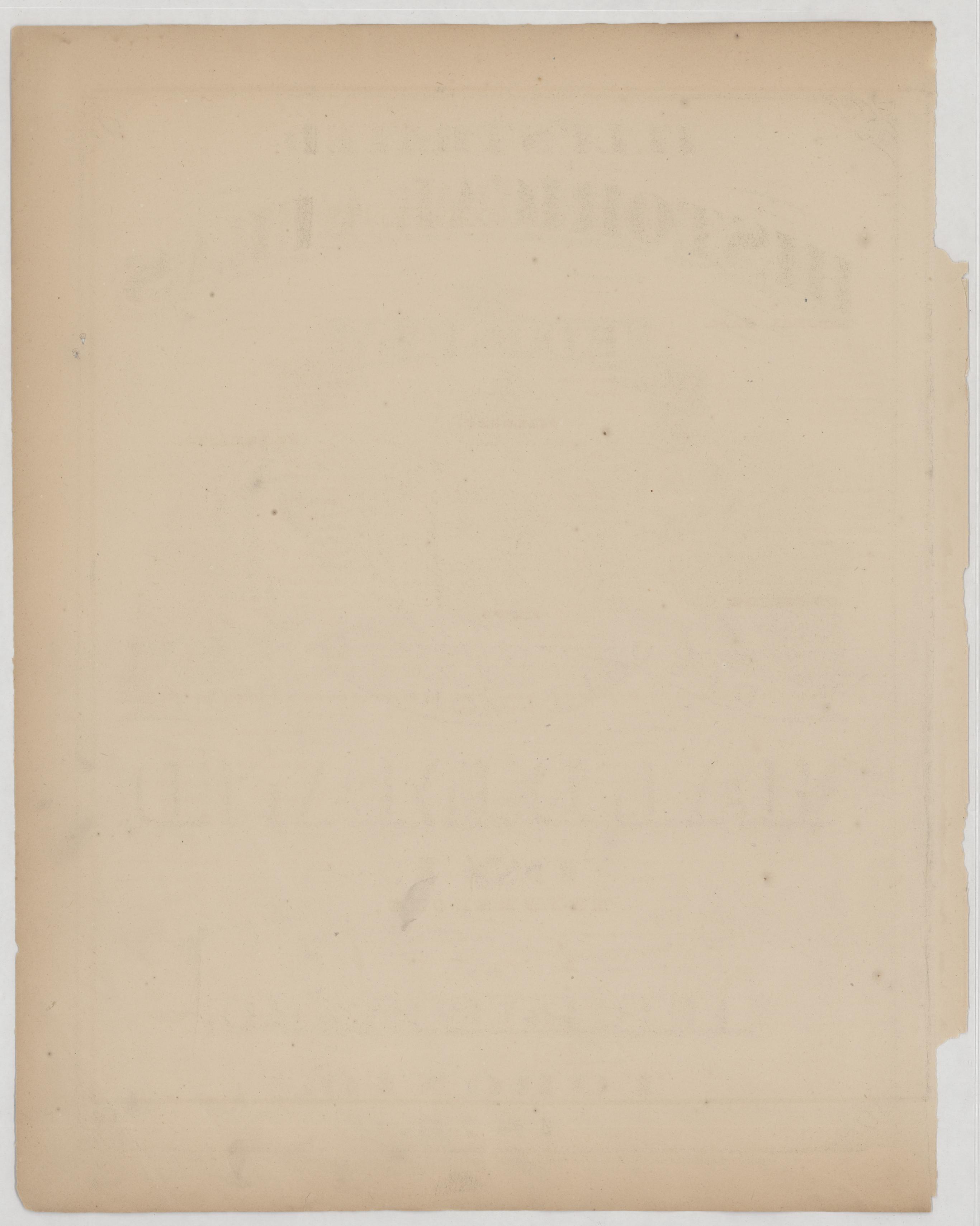


TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL MAPS.

	PAGE.
Eastern Hemisphere	39
Western "	38
United States	56, 57
Manitoba and North-West	46
Quebec and Lower Provinces	52, 53
Province of Ontario, Sheet 1	23
" " " 2	26
" " " 3	27
" " " 4	30
" " " 5	31
" " " 6	34
Brant County	35
Elgin "	44, 45
Haldimand	1
Lincoln and Welland Counties	40, 41
Middlesex County	48, 49
Norfolk "	42
Wentworth "	43

TOWNSHIPS.

Canborough	8
Dunn	11
Moulton and Sherbrooke	9

	PAGE.
North Cayuga	24, 25
Oneida	32, 33
Rainham	16, 17
Seneca	28, 29
South Cayuga	17
Walpole	4, 5

VILLAGES.

Azoff or Canfield	24
Caledonia	36, 37
Cayuga	20, 21
Cheapside	11
Dunnville and Byng	12, 13
Hagersville	14
Hullsville or Garnet	11
Indiana	21
Jarvis	21
Nanticoke	14
Selkirk	17
York	33

VIEWS.

American Hotel, Jarvis	15
County Buildings	6

	PAGE.
Farrell, A. P.—Residence	7
Forster, Jesse "	10
Martin, John R. "	22
McQuarry, Thorburn & Munro.—Mills	7
Murray, Andrew.—Residence	19
Porter, J. H. "	10
Richardson, Mrs. "	10
Ramsey, F. J. "	19

PORTRAITS.

Benn, Adam H.	18
Boyle, Arthur	3
Brownson, A.	10
Harcourt, Michael	18
Harrison, Thos. S.	18
Hobbs, Aaron	3
Kirk, Dr.	10
Martin, John R.	22
Martin, Richard	22
Mitchell, James	18
Mitchell, Dr. J.	18
Ramsey, F. J.	19
Swayze, Samuel	3
Stewart, H.	3
Walbrook, R.	3

The Small Figures on the Map indicate the Post Office Address of the Owners of Property, and are numbered according to the following List of Post Offices in the County of Haldimand.

1. Cayuga	8. De Cewsville	15. Rainham Centre	22. Port Maitland	29. Oneida	36. Attercliffe Station	43. Hartford
2. Dunnville	9. Selkirk	16. Bingham Road	23. Erie	30. Willow Grove	37. Low Banks	44. Caistorville
3. Seneca	10. Nelles' Corners	17. Rainham	24. Rockford	31. Deans	38. Moulton Station	45. Warner
4. Jarvis	11. Balmoral	18. Fisherville	25. Garnet	32. North Seneca	39. Stromness	46. Attercliffe
5. Hagersville	12. Dufferin	19. Canboro'	26. Cheapside	33. Tyneside	40. Blackheath	47. Cranston
6. Canfield	13. Gill	20. South Cayuga	27. Nanticoke	34. York	41. Port Dover	48. Sinclairville
7. Mt. Healey	14. Kohler	21. Byng	28. Holton	35. Springvale	42. Nober	

REFERENCES.

Farm House	
School House	
Church	
Mills	
Manufactories	
Cemeteries	
Roads	
Railroads	

Proposed Railroads	
Stone Quarries	
Hotels	
Orchards	
Swamp	
Creeks	
Brick Yard	

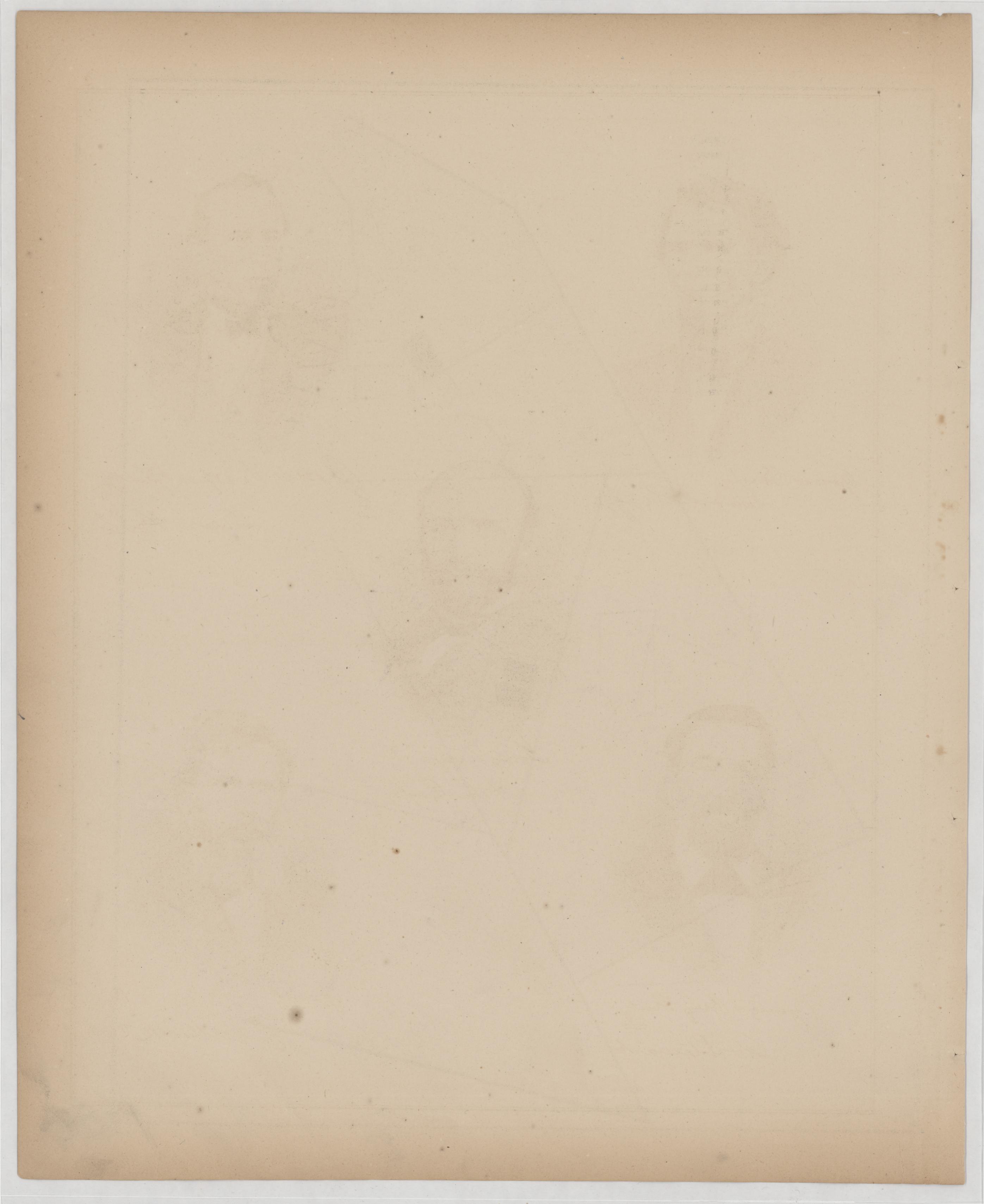
1870-1871
1870-1871

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND ONTARIO.

Scale: $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles per Inch

J. S. RANDALL C. E.





HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

THE Chippawas or Ojibways were the original inhabitants of Haldimand and the proprietors of its soil, but their claims were purchased and their title extinguished by treaty with the Government about the time of the American Revolutionary War. During that war the Iroquois, or Six Nation Indians, displayed the most steadfast devotion to the British cause, and under the leadership of Captain Joseph Brant had rendered important and acceptable assistance to the British forces.

After the close of the war, the Government promptly acknowledged the services of their Indian allies by granting them as a hunting and fishing ground a strip of land, twelve miles in width, lying on each side of the Grand River, and comprised between two parallel lines extending from the shore of Lake Erie to where Brantford now is, and including some of the finest land in Upper Canada. This grant, which covered 310,391 acres, was made by Sir Frederick Haldimand, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (after whom the County was named), and dated October 25th, 1784.

During the Revolutionary War, the regular British troops were opposed by men long accustomed to frontier life, and to frequent conflicts with Indian tribes; they were as skilful in eluding their foes and scarcely less ferocious than the red men themselves. Against such an enemy the warriors under the leadership of the great Theyendenegea (Brant) were peculiarly valuable allies. Brant himself was an educated savage, who, while not forsaking his tribe or the customs and traditions of his forefathers, availed himself of many of the advantages of his contact with white men, and acquired a tolerably fair English education. To this he added natural abilities of a high order, which made him a successful leader, and his naturally humane disposition, improved by education and the influences of civilization, had done much toward civilizing his tribe, and rendering their mode of warfare less ferocious and cruel. Early in this war, a band of irregular cavalry was organized, to act in concert with the Indians—composed of men who for the most part had lived among the Indians and had learned to endure fatigue and hunger, and to traverse the trackless forests without guides, surrounded by hostile savages, and depending on their own skill at the chase for their subsistence. This band of backwoods horsemen made themselves celebrated during the war for their promptness, their daring, and their unwavering and active loyalty to King George the Third. They were under the command of a bold, dashing and indefatigable leader named Butler, who was a descendant and the heir of the unfortunate Duke of Ormond, whose devotion to the cause of the "Bonnie Prince Charlie," the Pretender, had in the previous century cost him his estates and titles.

Previous to the war, many of "Butler's Rangers," as they were called, lived in the valley of the Mohawk River, in the Province of New York, and were personal friends of Brant; and when the British Government made the grant to the Six Nations of the Grand River reservation, he invited a few of his old companions in arms to settle there, giving them tracts of land along the river. Henry Nelles, with his sons Robert Nelles, Abraham Nelles, William Nelles, Warner Nelles, and John Nelles, responded to this invitation, and were given a lease for 999 years of a block in Seneca, extending three miles back from the river and three miles broad, besides a small tract on the opposite side of the river, in Oneida. Adam Young and his sons John Young, Henry Young and Daniel Young, were also given a large tract of land in Seneca, between where York and Indiana now are. John Huff, another Butler Ranger, got small grant in North Cayuga, still called the "Huff Tract," and Captain John Dochstader received a "Brant lease," as these long leases were called, for all the land in the present Township of Canborough, except a few hundred acres now known as the Indian Reserve. John Dochstader, a nephew of Captain John Dochstader, got a small tract of land in South Cayuga. Captain Hugh Earl, who had married Joseph Brant's sister, by whom he had three daughters, was given 250 acres in Dunn, and a similar quantity of land adjoining it was given to each of his daughters. This block is still known as the Earl Tract. About the same time (1784) the block now known as the Sheehan Tract, in the Township of Dunn, was given to Walter Butler Sheehan, George Hill Sheehan, and Henry Ford Sheehan, all members of Butler's band of Rangers. These were all United Empire Loyalists, and with two exceptions were ever afterwards distinguished for their adherence to the crown of Great Britain.

The example set by Brant was promptly followed by the British Government, who a few years later offered free grants of land in various parts of Upper Canada and the other Provinces to all who had sacrificed their property and rendered their families homeless in their efforts to uphold the King's authority in the revolted Provinces. This was not only an act of justice to these loyal men, but was a wise measure, which tended to people the wild lands of Canada with settlers who were not only calculated from their previous mode of life to become the successful pioneers of this country, but from their steadfast loyalty to the old flag to preserve the connection between Canada and the Mother Country. The wisdom of the course pursued by the Government in this respect was proved during the war of 1812, when the whole military strength of the United States was exerted in a vain attempt to conquer the sparsely settled Provinces which now compose the Dominion of Canada.

After the Grand River reservation had been about ten years in the possession of the Six Nations, the Chiefs thought it best to sell parts of the reserve and use the interest of the proceeds in purchasing blankets, guns, ammunition, &c., and after protracted negotiations the Government finally consented to the arrangement on certain conditions, which were then supposed to be sufficiently stringent to prevent the Indians being cheated out of their property by speculators. With this object in view, Captain Joseph Brant was appointed agent of the Nations for the purpose of negotiating sales of land with purchasers, and for surrendering the parcels sold to the Government, by whom the patents must be issued. Three trustees were appointed, who were to receive the purchase money, and in whose favor all mortgages or other securities were to be given for balances of unpaid purchase money, and all moneys coming into their hands were to be invested in their names, and the interest arising from such investments was to be used by them for the benefit of the Indians as the chiefs might direct.

In 1810, an American Quaker, named Benjamin Canby, arranged with Captain John Dochstader for the purchase of 19,500 acres in the Township of Canborough, for \$20,000, to be secured by a mortgage on the property. Brant surrendered the land to the Government, and a patent was issued in Canby's favor, of which, in some irregular manner, he managed to get possession, and refused to execute the mortgage as agreed upon, or to pay the money, and up to 1835 he had paid nothing to the Indian children of Captain Dochstader, he (Capt. D.) having died long before that date, and as far as can be ascertained, Canby never paid anything for the 19,500 acres of land.

A few years later, William Jarvis negotiated with Brant for the purchase of 30,800 acres comprising nearly all of the present Township of Moulton, for \$28,100, but before the patent was issued Jarvis sold out to the Earl of Selkirk, in whose favor the patent was issued and who executed a mortgage to the trustees for the whole amount. It is uncertain whether this mortgage was ever paid off—in any case it never was discharged, but still stands in the registry office against all the land in Moulton, except the few hundred acres comprising the "Indian Reserve."

The Township of Sherbrooke (4000 acres) was patented in 1820 to Hon. William Dickson, having been previously surrendered to the Government for that purpose by Brant, and in lieu of the purchase money Mr. Dickson, who was a lawyer, was to pay for the land in professional services, to be rendered when required. Thus three townships were disposed of, and the Indians received little or no value for them. Brant, in addition to the above grants, leased blocks of land along the river to various persons besides, the Youngs, Nelleses, Dochstaders, Sheehans, Earls, and Huff, for various reasons, and the Government were finally compelled, in the interests of the Indians, to take these powers out of their hands, and to stand between them and the unprincipled white speculators.

Shortly after the year 1830 the Government decided, with the consent of the Chiefs, to sell all the remaining portions of the reservation in Haldimand, except a small portion of Oneida, and invest the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, paying them the interest on the investments, in guns, blankets, ammunition, &c.; a treaty was therefore concluded, having that object in view, and resulted in the surrender of the lands to the Government and the opening up of the townships for settlement. After that date (1832) the townships within the "Indian lines" began extensively to be settled and improved.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The year of our Lord 1784, was the date of the first white settlement in the County of Haldimand. At that time there were literally no roads in the county, and no improvements of any kind; when the Nelles and Young families arrived and began their war with the unbroken forests of what is now the Township of Seneca, there were no white settlements nearer than Ancaster and Niagara, the nearest and in fact the only grist mill in all the west of Canada being at the latter place.

For many years Indian corn was the only kind of grain produced, and as it was impossible to get it to mill to be made into meal, some plan had to be devised to convert it into bread. The process employed is thus described by William Young, Esq., now nearly 80 years old, who resides in Indiana. The corn was first boiled in a strong lye made from wood ashes, until the grains burst open, after which it was washed carefully in clear water and allowed to dry thoroughly. This prepared the corn for grinding, which was effected by means of the most primitive mill one can well conceive. A sound hardwood stump was selected, and a fire built in the centre of the top, which was confined to a space about a foot in diameter by keeping the outside wet; by this means a circular hollow was in time burned in the hard wood, and the hollow was smoothed out and cleaned with axes and knives. A hardwood sapling was then cut, and a pounder or pestle made of a section of it; with this simple contrivance the prepared corn was bruised and pounded until it made passable flour, after being sifted through thin cloth. After the loaf was mixed, it was put into a flat iron kettle and placed over the fire, the lid of the kettle being covered with embers. This produced sweet light bread, said to be much superior to "Johnny cake."

Bears and deer abounded in those days, and afforded a plentiful supply of animal food. The wool from a few sheep supplied these pioneers with clothes, spun, dyed and woven by their wives and daughters. These homespun fabrics were principally dyed brown with the bark of the butternut tree, or blue with a mixture of indigo and other ingredients. They were taught by necessity to manufacture nearly everything they used, and for many years homespun was the only wear, and fine wheat bread was a great rarity along the river, only set before the more honored guests. At a very early day a mill was built at Sugar Loaf, near where Port Colborne now is, which was visited on very rare occasions in boats by the Grand River settlers, but the distance was so great that they were obliged to depend, to a great extent, on the burnt stump mill, until a mill was built at Canboro' Village a few years after the war of 1812.

The few white settlers resided long distances apart, and owing to the badness, or absence rather, of roads, the interchange of visits were not frequent, and were confined mostly to winter, when the ground was covered with snow, their wood shod sleds (drawn by oxen) being the only vehicles in use. On one occasion, Col. Clinch, of Newark (now Niagara), drove from that place to visit Captain John Dochstader, who then lived a few miles up the river from the present site of Dunnville. The Colonel carried with him in the back part of his sleigh a keg of rum, which he intended as a present to Captain Dochstader. On the way through the woods he met three Indians, who, finding he had the keg of rum in his sleigh, stopped his horses, and while one held them another held the Colonel, the third filled an iron kettle they had with them, then taking a long pull at the liquor, he held the horses while the second got what he could drink, and he in turn relieved the other, after which they made off with the iron pot full of rum. Colonel Clinch, in a towering rage, drove on until he came to John Huff's, where he borrowed a fowling piece and, after loading it with slugs, walked back, and finding the Indians seated on a log drinking his rum, he shot one of them, wounding him severely. The Colonel then made his way to Captain Dochstader's, by whom he was, according to custom, hospitably received, and to whom he related his adventure with the Indians. Captain Dochstader, well knowing the promptness and certainty of Indian revenge, immediately sent a swift runner up the river to Joseph Brant for assistance. Brant, on hearing of the occurrence, mustered two hundred Mohawks and hastened to Dochstader's to save the lives of his friends, arriving a few minutes after the house had been surrounded by a strong party of Delawares, whom he dispersed before any serious damage had been done. Brant detailed a strong party of

Mohawks to escort Col. Clinch out of the reservation, into which he never ventured to return.

Besides the United Empire Loyalists, who received grants of land from the Indians, there were others who came in later and settled mostly in Oneida, and on various pretexts obtained small tracts of land from Brant. Charles Anderson built a mill and a distillery in Oneida on land given him for the purpose. Nicholas Cook got a "Brant lease" for 200 acres. Thomas Runchy got a mill site from Brant, and Mrs. Dennis a small grant of land; these were all in Oneida. During the war of 1812, Port Maitland, at the mouth of the river, became a naval station, and shortly after the war a regiment of Highlanders was stationed there, and small settlement of civilians sprang up, but there was no settlement in Sherbrooke until after 1820. Just before the war of 1812, Benjamin Canby, with a few settlers, came into Canborough and began making a clearing there, but Canby's anxiety to keep all the land in his own hands seriously retarded the improvement of that township.

Moulton was not opened up for settlement until a short time before the construction of the Dunnville dam was commenced. In Dunn there were only one or two white settlers until the surrender of the lands by the Indians, except on the Sheehan and Earl tracts. South Cayuga contained no white men until after the surrender, except on the Fradenburg tract, where Perry Gifford lived and kept a ferry, which was the only point along the river where teams could cross until the dam at Dunnville was completed. Gifford's Ferry! what a place of importance it was in the dim and almost forgotten *lang syne*, and how many fading associations cluster around the name, and Windecker's, on the North Cayuga side of the river, where every one who crossed by the ferry tarried to discuss with mine host a glass of genuine "old rye" and the latest news, with at times perhaps a little harmless gossip, for our fathers differed little in this respect from the present generation. Gifford's Ferry is a thing of the past, and Windecker's, with its broad fire-place and homely glories, exists no more as an inn, but many are still living who have warmed themselves at the blazing hearth and enjoyed the homely hospitality dispensed in the old log tavern, long since demolished, of which over half a century ago George Windecker was landlord.

In 1833, the Grand River Navigation Company began the improvement of the navigation of the river, between Brantford and Indiana, by building dams and locks, and by cutting short stretches of canal along the north-east side of the river; for this purpose they bought narrow strips of land along the bank, and on these their employees lived, and stores and mills were erected. David Thomson was a large stockholder in the Company and located in Indiana, where he engaged extensively in business, carrying on saw and flouring mills and a distillery, and doing a large trade in square timber and lumber. Indiana became a village of vast importance, owing to a great extent to Mr. Thompson's energy and enterprise, but on his death it fell into decay and dilapidation. York owed its origin and much of its early growth to the water power furnished by the Company's dam at that point, and to the plaster beds and mills of which York is the principal site.

In 1833, Richard Martin, an Irish gentleman, who was afterwards for many years Sheriff of Haldimand, settled near York in the Township of Seneca; but until the surrender of the Township by the Indians, Seneca was not settled, except on the Nelles and Young blocks, and on the Grand River Navigation Company's lands and the Fishcarrier tract.

The Townships of Rainham and Walpole were not included in the Indian reservation, but were mostly surveyed by Mr. Thomas Walsh (who resided at Vittoria and was Registrar of the County of Norfolk), and were opened for settlement near the end of the last century. About 1791, the Hoovers, a Swiss family from Pennsylvania, settled on the Lake Shore, near where Selkirk now is. They were industrious and thrifty, and being possessed of some means, soon became prosperous and wealthy. The family consisted of Jacob Hoover and his five sons, Abraham, David, Benjamin, Daniel and Christian; they bought from the Government over 2,500 acres of land, the greater part of which is still owned by their descendants.

A few others settled in Rainham and Walpole before the War of 1812, but the greater number of them became discouraged, and removed to older settled and more improved localities, and when the war broke out several who remained deserted to the Americans, and thus disappeared, as their lands were confiscated for their treason and granted to others. Besides the Hoovers, Jacob Fite, Peter Culver, Michael Sprangle, Edward Evans, and a few others, lived in Rainham as early as 1820, and had made considerable clearings on their farms. In Walpole settlement began a few years earlier than in Rainham; a few United Empire Loyalists took up land along the lake shore shortly after the arrival of the Hoovers. Among these were the Doans and Captain Francis, who lived near the

mouth of the Sandusky. A man named Peacock squatted on the end of the point of land which still bears his name. He lived by hunting and fishing, and disappeared over fifty years ago.

The whole County before it was cleared and improved was wet and swampy in the extreme, and hence the early settlers could not be tempted to locate in the interior, as it would then have been impossible to get out for supplies; hence the front of Walpole and Rainham was settled long before the rear of those townships, and for the same reason the banks of the Grand River and Oswego Creek were also chosen as the most eligible points on account of their accessibility by boats and canoes. The Talbot Road, said to have been designed as a military road by Colonel Thomas Talbot, the pioneer of the Talbot Settlement in the County of Elgin, was not chopped out until 1834 or 1835, and was not cleared out and fitted for travel until 1840, when the Government sent a company of colored troops to make it passable for teams. In 1839 the Government began the construction of the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road, through Walpole, Oneida and Seneca, which opened up communication through those townships, and immediately afterwards settlers flocked in, and the townships improved rapidly. Villages sprang up along the Plank Road, which became the principal artery of travel between the County of Norfolk and Hamilton and Toronto. Among these villages, Jarvis, Hagersville and Caledonia are still thriving communities, but Hullsville and Ballsville have to a great extent gone to decay. The latter places, however, were points of some note when the stage was running daily between Port Dover and Hamilton, and when the pine, which was plentiful along the "Plank," was being converted into lumber. The whole County, in fact, was well covered with valuable timber, consisting chiefly of pine and oak, and lumbering was for many years the principal occupation of many of the earlier settlers, a few of whom realized large sums of money from the manufacture and sale of lumber, square timber, shingles and staves. This source of wealth is now practically exhausted, and the few saw mills which still survive are to a great extent unemployed and unremunerative. In fact, the supply of lumber and building timber falls far short of the local demand.

The greater number of the first settlers of the County were Germans or of German descent; the Hoovers, Nelleses, Dochstaders, Kniseleys, Youngs, Waggoners, Furrys, Melicks, Moots, and many other pioneers of Haldimand, were of that nationality. They were persevering, thrifty and successful settlers, and their descendants are among the substantial and respectable yeomen of this agricultural County. The Township of Dunn was settled by a number of English and Irish gentlemen, who, possessing some capital, rapidly improved the township and left their descendants in comfortable circumstances, while many of the early settlers of Canborough were Americans, who came in with Benjamin Canby. In Rainham and South Cayuga, a majority of the population is German or of German descent, while Walpole, North Cayuga and Seneca contain many Irishmen, who by industry and thrift have made for themselves comfortable homes, and are in many cases owners of large and well-tilled farms and handsome residences. The Scotch rather predominate in Oneida, and are, like Scotchmen the world over, as a rule successful.

All the land in Haldimand is now taken up, except in the Indian Reservation of Oneida, and there are very few lots in the County in a wild state, and these are rapidly being brought under cultivation. Though starting rather late in the race, Haldimand has made rapid strides, and is still improving at a rate which will before many years make it the equal of any agricultural county of its extent in Ontario.

THE WAR OF 1812-15.

At this period the County was very sparsely settled, and the few white inhabitants along the Grand River and the lake shore of Walpole and Rainham were possessed of very little to tempt the cupidity of the marauding parties sent out by the Americans to plunder the older settlements at Long Point and the Talbot District, and to burn mills and dwellings. One party, however, under a leader named Dickson, made several incursions into the County from the Long Point settlements, following the lake shore and plundering the needy settlers of what little they possessed. They shot Captain Francis, a United Empire Loyalist, who lived at the mouth of the Sandusky, in Walpole, and committed other depredations. They were joined by several of the disaffected settlers of Rainham, whose lands were subsequently confiscated by the Government. These raiders were in the habit of quartering themselves on the Hoovers (who belonged to the Mennonite persuasion, and were non-combatants), whom they forced to supply them with food and shelter. The Hoovers were at that time the wealthiest residents of Haldimand, and were suspected of disloyal tendencies from their entertaining this band of American raiders, but as the tenets of the Mennonites forbade them to refuse food or shelter to anyone,

and above all, as the numbers and lawlessness of their guests made it madness to refuse them anything they asked, it was scarcely a fair charge to make in the absence of any clear proof. In any case, their lands were not confiscated and no regular charge was ever made against them.

During the war, the Six Nation Indians, under the elder Brant (Theyendenegea), did good service for the British cause, and the old Butler Rangers and their sons, who had settled along the river, true to their loyal instincts, volunteered and did their full share in ridding Canada of the American invaders and preserving her connection with the Mother Country.

The County was not, however, the scene of any encounters between the opposing forces, although for a time small detachments of Canadian militia and regular British troops were stationed at various points along the lake. The presence of these troops effectually stopped the incursions of such bands of the enemy as that led by Dickson. Port Maitland was a naval station during the war, but the presence of the few gun boats resulted in no events of special importance to the inhabitants of Haldimand. The war of 1812 was in fact of comparatively little importance in the history of this County, except that it retarded its settlement in common with that of the whole Province.

THE MACKENZIE REBELLION.

in 1837-8, was the cause of no very startling events in the County. At that date, the Indian lands had only lately been surrendered, and therefore very few white settlers lived in the reservation, most of whom took an active part in the suppression of the outbreak. Many of these even sympathised with the agitation, of which Mackenzie and Rolph were the chief exponents, while there were others who felt a deeper interest in the political changes proposed, and while hesitating to engage in rebellion against the Government, took no part on the side of the constituted authorities. Many of these were suspected, and some openly accused of aiding and concealing the insurgents, but although a few arrests were made, the parties suspected were after a short detention liberated, and the events of 1837-8 left no more serious traces than the rancour and bitterness which always follow civil war, no matter what may be its proportions. These feelings are now happily disappearing, and when the few surviving actors in that struggle have passed away, it will only be recalled by Canadians in connection with the constitutional changes which followed it, and which perhaps were hastened by the political upheaval of 1837.

MUNICIPAL.

Up to 1850 the townships of Walpole and Rainham formed part of the Talbot District, which had its headquarters at Vittoria, and subsequently at Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, at which latter place the District Council met. The balance of the County belonged to the Niagara District, and sent representatives to the District Council which met at the old Town of Niagara.

In 1850 the County of Haldimand was set apart for municipal and judicial purposes, and the first County Council met in the following year at Cayuga, which was selected as the County Town.

Edmund Deew was elected the first Warden; in 1852, Jacob Turner was Warden; in 1853, William Blott; in 1854, L. J. Weatherby; in 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, William Cook; in 1862, John Scott; in 1863, David Young; in 1864, Robert Walbrook; in 1865, Robert Cook; in 1866 and 1867, Joseph Hurstell; in 1868, Angus McDonald; in 1869, A. W. Thompson; in 1870, Aaron Hobbs; in 1871 and 1872, John Scott; in 1873, John T. Johnson; in 1874, John Caldwell; in 1875, John Scott; in 1876, Hugh Stewart; in 1877, Adam A. Davis.

For the present year (1878) the County Council consists of the following gentlemen:—Arthur Boyle, Reeve of Dunnville, Warden; Robert Walbrook, Reeve, and John Hull and Robert Jepson, Deputy Reeves of Walpole; A. W. Thompson, Reeve, and Robt. T. Ferguson, Deputy Reeve of Oneida; Adam A. Davis, Reeve, and John Lynch, Deputy Reeve, of Seneca; William Bullock, Reeve, and Anderson Foster, Deputy Reeve, of North Cayuga; Jonas Nauman, Reeve of Rainham; Valentine Dohn, Reeve of South Cayuga; W. R. J. Blott, Reeve of Dunn; Joseph Mumby, Reeve of Moulton; Daniel Dickhout, Reeve of Sherbrooke; Samuel Swayze, Reeve of Canborough; Daniel McQuarry, Reeve of Caledonia; and D. T. Rogers, Reeve of Cayuga.

In 1851, John G. Stevenson, the present County Judge, was appointed County Clerk, and held that office until 1855, when F. Stevenson was appointed to the office, which he still holds. A. P. Farrell has been Treasurer of the County since its organization.

The principal public work constructed by the County Council is the Court House and Gaol at Cayuga, a fine freestone structure, to which has been lately added a commodious brick residence for the gaoler. In 1871, the Council constructed a handsome and

substantial iron bridge, with freestone piers, across the Grand River at Cayuga, at a cost of \$23,000, and in 1875 a similar bridge was built at a cost of \$25,000, spanning the river at Caledonia. These, with the bridge at Dunville, which is a Government work, are the only bridges in the County crossing the Grand River, although there was formerly a wooden bridge at York, which was carried away by high water, and which the County Council have been urged to replace. The Council have, however, refused, although legal proceedings have been instituted to compel them to renew the structure, but without success.

The County contains thirteen municipalities, ten townships, and three incorporated villages, and the County Council consists of nineteen members. For

PARLIAMENTARY

purposes the Townships of Walpole, Rainham, South Cayuga, North Cayuga, Oneida and Seneca, and the incorporated Villages of Caledonia and Cayuga form the electoral district of Haldimand for Dominion elections, but for elections for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, the Township of Dunn is added. The other municipalities, namely, Canborough, Moulton, Sherbrooke, and Dunnville, form part of the Electoral District of the County of Monck for Provincial purposes, and for the House of Commons the Township of Dunn is also attached to Monck. Politically, the County has always inclined strongly to the Reform side, having never been represented in Parliament by a Conservative, although Captain John Brant was returned in 1832 against Colonel John Warren, the Reform candidate, who petitioned against the return and successfully claimed the seat. He was succeeded in 1837 by William Hamilton Merritt, who represented Haldimand until 1841, when David Thompson was elected, defeating Fitch of Canborough, and Edward Evans, of Rainham; he continued to sit for the County until his death, which occurred in 1851. George Brown, of Toronto, then contested the County against Ranald McKinnon, of Caledonia, and William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader in the Canadian Rebellion, who had previously been pardoned. Mackenzie was elected, defeating Ranald McKinnon by sixteen, and George Brown by over one hundred and sixty. Mackenzie sat for the remainder of that Parliament, and on its dissolution was re-elected and was twice afterwards returned, on the last occasion being opposed by Samuel Amsden, of Dunnville, and others, and shortly afterwards resigned, when Michael Harcourt, of York, became the Reform candidate, and was opposed in the Conservative interest by Samuel Amsden. Mr. Harcourt was elected and sat until 1863, although a petition was entered against his return, which after a protracted and expensive trial was dismissed.

In 1863, David Thompson, son of the former member of that name, received the nomination of the Reform party, and was elected by eleven majority, defeating Lauchlin McCallum, of Stromness, the Conservative candidate.

In 1867, the Confederation of the British North American Provinces was carried, and a re-adjustment of representation throughout the Province made, and the Electoral District of the County of Monck created. David Thompson became a candidate for the House of Commons for Haldimand, and was unsuccessfully opposed by Ranald McKinnon. In 1872, David Thompson was elected by acclamation, as also in 1874, at the general election which followed the resignation of the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. At the general election of 1878, David Thompson was again elected, being opposed by Nicholas Flood Davin, of Toronto.

In the Ontario Assembly, the County has been represented since the creation of the Provincial Parliament in 1867 by Dr. Jacob Baxter. He was opposed in 1867 by Joseph Hurstell, of Cayuga, and in 1871 by Jabez Amsden, and in 1874 by Robert Walbrook, the present Reeve of Walpole.

In the County of Monck, Lauchlan McCallum was the successful candidate for the House of Commons in 1867, defeating Dr. Fraser, of Font Hill. At the general election of 1872, James David Edgar, of Toronto, the Reform candidate, was his opponent, and was elected and sat for Monck until the general election of 1874, when he in turn was defeated by Lauchlan McCallum. A petition having been entered against Mr. McCallum's return, he was unseated for corrupt practices by agents, but was re-elected at the election which ensued, defeating Mr. Edgar a second time. Mr. McCallum still represents Monck, having been again elected at the general election of 1878, against his old opponent, Mr. J. D. Edgar. For the representation of Monck in the Commons parties are very equally balanced, and the contests are therefore keen and well contested.

In 1867, George Secord was elected to the Ontario Assembly for Monck, and sat until the general election of 1871, when he retired, and Lauchlan McCallum was elected, defeating James David Edgar, but in the following year he resigned the seat on the passing

of the "Costigan Act," which prevented members sitting at the same time for the House of Commons and the Provincial Assembly. On the resignation of Mr. McCallum, Dr. Henry R. Haney, of Fenwick, was elected, being opposed by William Lee, of Marshville. At the general election of 1875, Dr. Haney was re-elected, defeating S. W. Hill, of Pelham, the Grand Master of the Grangers. In May, 1875, Dr. Haney was unseated on petition, for corrupt practices by agents, and in June of the same year was re-elected, this time being opposed by George Secord, of St. Ann's, who was the first member for Monck in the Ontario Legislature. Dr. Haney continued to represent Monck until his death, which occurred in November, 1878. He was succeeded by Richard Harcourt, of Welland, the present member.

Except for the two sessions during which Mr. Edgar sat for Monck, it has always been represented in the Commons by a Conservative; in the Ontario Assembly it was represented until 1872 by Conservatives, and since that date by Dr. Haney and Mr. Harcourt, both Reformers.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published in the County was the *Independent*, the first number of which was issued at Cayuga in August, 1851, by Dr. Thomas S. Harrison, of Selkirk, and Mr. Thomas M. L. Tipton, now of Dunnville. After the issue of one number it was removed to Dunnville, and in about a year was purchased by Messrs. L. J. Weatherby and A. Brownson, by whom it was owned and published until 1859, when it was sold to Messrs. Hanlan & Henry. Up to this time its politics had been Reform, but when Samuel Amsden opposed William Lyon Mackenzie at the general election held in that year, the *Independent* supported Mr. Amsden, who soon after bought the press and type, but after a few years discontinued the publication of the paper. After his death, Thomas Messenger bought the business and press, and revived the paper under the name of the *Luminary*, which he issued for some years. In 1871, C. E. S. Black bought out the plant and good will of the *Luminary*, and continued its publication under the name of the *Gazette*. The *Gazette* is a neatly printed and flourishing local paper, with a good job office in connection; it is Conservative in politics, and enjoys a fairly large circulation.

In May, 1853, Thomas Messenger began the publication of the *Cayuga Sachem*, which he carried on until 1856, when he sold out to William DeCew, having previously begun the publication of a paper at Caledonia, which he called the *Advertiser*. Mr. DeCew changed the name of the *Sachem* to the *Sentinel*, and Mr. Messenger rechristened the *Advertiser* the *Grand River Sachem*, a name it still bears. Mr. Messenger afterwards purchased the *Sentinel*, and leased it to E. C. Campbell, who published it from January, 1863, until December, 1867, after which G. A. Messenger & Son published it for a time. It was subsequently purchased by M. L. Aldrich, who removed it to Rondeau and published it under the name of the *Rondeau News*. After the removal of the *Sentinel*, Mr. Messenger called his paper the *Grand River Sachem* and *Cayuga Sentinel*. This paper was purchased in March, 1878, by W. T. Sawle, who had edited it and published it since Mr. Messenger's death. Mr. Sawle has enlarged and improved the *Sachem*, and has purchased a power press, and his is now one of the most complete and efficient printing establishments in the county. The *Sachem* is Conservative in politics, and has a large and increasing circulation.

In 1859, a joint stock company was formed, and a new Reform paper was issued at Cayuga called the *Haldimand Tribune*. Mr. Tipton for some time edited this journal, which was afterwards purchased by Messrs. L. J. and W. L. Weatherby, who removed it to Dunnville and published it two years, when it was again removed — this time to Thorold; it has since been removed to Welland and incorporated with the *Welland Tribune*.

In 1868, E. C. Campbell began the publication of the *Haldimand Advocate* at Cayuga, and although he has had the press and type destroyed by fire on two occasions, he has continued its publication up to the present time with success. The *Advocate* is Reform in politics, is neatly printed with new press and type, and enjoys a good circulation.

In January, 1873, a Reform newspaper was started in Dunnville, called the *Monck Reform Press*, and edited by C. W. Colter for the first eight months of its existence, when Mr. L. J. Weatherby took charge of the enterprise, and still conducts it. The *Press* is well printed and edited, and has a large circulation, chiefly in the County of Monck.

RELIGIOUS.

An attempt to describe the peculiar tenets of the numerous religious denominations to be found in Haldimand would be a work of too great magnitude, and would be outside of the design of this work. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Roman Catholics are numerous, while the Church of England is scarcely as well

represented as in other counties of equal extent and population. The Germans, who comprise a majority of the population of Rainham and South Cayuga, are mostly Lutherans, a sect resembling in their doctrines the Church of England. Their services are held in German, and they have a fine church in Fisherville, Township of Rainham, and a German School in connection, under the care of the clergyman. Many of the Germans belong to the German Methodist church, and many are Mennonites or Maneese, with a few Tunkards. These three sects correspond to a great extent with the Quakers. There are, however, two denominations of Mennonites, called the "old" and "new." They are a quiet, thrifty people, simple in their habits, and for the most part thoroughly honest. The new Maneese are more strict than the older branch, and will not attend the services of any other denomination on any pretence; they wear sober colors and broad brim hats, and do not believe in a paid clergy, in that respect resembling the Old Maneese, the Tunkards and the Disciples; they appoint some member of the congregation to fill the position, who, after a lapse of a stated period, gives way to another, and the pulpit is thus in turn filled by every available member of the congregation, gratuitously.

EDUCATIONAL.

Haldimand has, in common with the whole Province of Ontario, made extensive improvements in her educational facilities, and from an humble beginning when few of the best teachers could master the three R's (but were adepts at the use of the birch), she can now boast of some of the best qualified and successful public school teachers in Ontario. School architecture has also steadily improved, and the humble and unsightly log school house of thirty years ago, the benches of which were in many cases composed of flattened basswood logs with rough stakes for legs, have almost faded from the recollections of the older settlers. The handsome, and in some cases imposing, public school edifices which may be seen in nearly every school section in the county afford the best evidence of the interest the people feel in the education of the youth of Haldimand. The ratepayers of the thriving village of Hagersville have displayed their liberality and architectural taste in the erection of a particularly handsome and commodious school house, which was completed about a year ago. There are three High Schools in the county, situated respectively at Caledonia, Cayuga and Dunnville, and are under the management of efficient teachers. The High School building at Caledonia is a large and handsome edifice, and reflects great credit on the liberal taxpayers of that enterprising community. When the School Act was changed so as to require the appointment of County Inspectors of Schools, Mr. Richard Harcourt, now of Welland, was appointed to the position; on his resignation Mr. Clark Moses succeeded him, and is now the incumbent of the office.

MASONIC.

The brethren of the "Mystic tie" form a numerous and respectable portion of the population. They have six lodges working under the Grand Lodge of Canada, which are all in a flourishing condition. They are as follows:

Amity Lodge, No. 32, Dunnville, meets on Wednesday evening, on or after the full moon. Samuel Walters, W. M., 1878.

St. John's Lodge, No. 35, Cayuga, meets on Thursday evening, on or after full moon. John A. Hoshal, W. M., since St. John the Baptist's day, up to which time James Mitchell had occupied the chair.

St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 62, Caledonia, meets on Wednesday evening, on or before the full moon. W. J. Clark, W. M., 1878.

Enniskillen Lodge, No. 185, York, meets on Monday evening, on or before the full moon. John Senn, W. M., 1878.

Hiram Lodge, No. 319, Cheapside, meets on Wednesday evening, on or before the full moon. Aaron Hobbs, W. M., 1878.

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 329, Jarvis, meets on Friday evening, on or before the full moon. F. Heartwell, W. M., 1878.

There is also a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Dunnville, being the only one in the county.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Until 1850, the County not being organized, the residents of what was formerly the Indian Reservation were obliged to attend Court at Niagara, except Oneida and Seneca, which belonged to Wentworth, with the Court at Hamilton. Walpole and Rainham belonged to the Talbot District, for which the Court was held at Simcoe, and was presided over by Judge William Salmon. In 1850 Bernard Foley was appointed County Judge of Haldimand, and at his death, which occurred in 1855, John G. Stevenson succeeded him, and still holds the office. Mr. Stevenson was formerly a resident of St. Catherines, and is highly esteemed as an upright Judge. In 1850 he was appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County, and when he was promoted to the Bench, was succeeded by Walter Graham, who in turn was followed by T. H. Aikman, who held the

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

office from 1856 until 1867, when he resigned, and the present clerk, John R. Martin, was appointed.

In 1850 Richard Martin, of York, was appointed Sheriff, and held the office until his death in the spring of 1878, and in October of the same year Col. Robert H. Davis received the appointment. Since the organization of the County Col. A. P. Farrell has been Registrar. R. V. Griffiths was the first Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas and Clerk of the County Court; he was followed by James Lindsay, who died in 1876, since which date the office has been filled by James Mitchell.

The Tavern License Commissioners for the County are James Mitchell, of Cayuga; John Heasman, of Jarvis, and Hugh Stewart, of Willow Grove, Oneida. The Inspector is John Doyle, of Caledonia. For Monck the Commissioners are John Sowerby, of Dunnville; John Folmsbee, of Canborough, and D. Holmes, of Wellandport. The Inspector is John McCollum, of Canborough.

GENERAL.

Since the surrender of the Indian lands and their sale by the Government, the County has been steadily growing in wealth and population, and although almost exclusively an agricultural county, it has attained a degree of substantial progress not exceeded by some of the older settled counties. The soil is generally a stiff clay of a rich quality, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, barley, oats and peas, which, with cattle and sheep, form the bulk of the agricultural productions of the County; but along the banks of the Grand River the soil is in many places lighter, and in North Cayuga, Canborough and Moulton there are tracts of sandy loam where corn, potatoes, buckwheat and other crops can be successfully cultivated. A portion of Moulton is swampy, with a rich alluvial soil, which, when the drainage now begun is completed, will be unusually fertile and productive.

In the summer the roads are hard and smooth, and unsurpassed for excellence; this perhaps accounts for the absence of gravel roads, there being none in the County.

The farmers of Haldimand have organized the usual agricultural societies, which hold annual exhibitions; these are well attended, and the exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, which are unusually good, are evidence of the attention that the breeding of thoroughbred stock has received here. The farmers have also organized and successfully carried on no less than three agricultural mutual fire insurance companies, the one in Walpole, of which Mr. John Heasman is Secretary, being the oldest and most extensive. The Erie Mutual operates in Rainham and South Cayuga, Mr. Jose W. Holmes, Secretary; and the Oneida Mutual confining its business to the Township of Oneida, of which Mr. John Senn is Secretary. These companies have been able to furnish insurance to their patrons at a cost considerably below the lowest rates charged by many of the largest companies doing business in the Province.

In April, 1871, the Haldimand Navigation Company bought out the rights and property of the old Grand River Navigation Company, but owing to the construction of the railways have not kept the locks and dams in repair, the trade having been diverted from the river. The Company confines its attention to the management of its real estate, and has now only one dam, the one at York, which furnishes water power to several mills. Mr. Adam A. Davis, of York, is secretary of the Company.

The immense water power capable of being furnished by the Grand River, which is only as yet to a trifling extent utilized, is a source of latent wealth, the development of which in the not very distant future will make Haldimand a wealthy county, and dot the banks of the Grand River with towns and villages that will become the homes of thousands of industrious artizans, and the centres of wealth and manufacturing enterprise. To the surviving pioneers of the County, who have witnessed its steady and rapid change from a heavily wooded, swampy wilderness to an improved and well cultivated farming district, dotted with pleasant and tasteful homesteads and thriving villages — to these witnesses of past improvement it will not seem a rash prediction that at the end of the next forty years farming lands will have trebled in value, the villages grown into towns or cities, the humble log dwelling become a thing of the long forgotten past, and Haldimand trebled in population, wealth and prosperity.

Even the poet's vision has been far more than realized in a few short decades,—

"On Erie's banks where tigers (*sic*) steal along,
And the dread Indian chants his dismal song;
Where human fiends on murderous errands walk
And bathe in brains the murderous tomahawk,
There shall the flocks on thymy pastures stray
And shepherds dance at Summer's op'ning day.
Each wand'ring genius of the lonely glen
Shall start to view the glittering haunts of men,
And silent, watch on woodland heights around
The village curfew, as it tolls profound."
—Campbell's *Pleasures of Hope*.

RAILWAYS.

About 1852 the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway, as it was then called, was completed. It enters the County at the western extremity of the Township of Seneca, and following the course of the river passes through the whole length of that township, entering North Cayuga near Canfield, and crossing the east side of that township and the south-west part of Canborough, enters the township of Moulton, the whole length of which it traverses before entering the County of Welland. This road, which is now leased to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of Dunnville and Caledonia, and largely benefitting the County generally, being its pioneer railway.

The Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway, which has lately been amalgamated with the Hamilton and North Western, was at first only completed as far as Caledonia, where for several years it had its southerly terminus. In 1873 it was extended as far as Jarvis, for which the Company received a bonus from a portion of the County, and in the early part of 1878 it was completed to Port Dover, thus furnishing unbroken railway communication from that point through the County of Haldimand to Barrie, on Lake Simcoe.

This road crosses the Townships of Seneca, Oneida and Walpole, and nearly follows the line of the old Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road, passing through Caledonia, Hagersville and Jarvis, which are its principal stations. It is a local railway, and forms the principal outlet to the County in the direction of Hamilton and Toronto.

In 1870 the completion of the Great Western Loop Line and the Canada Southern Railways gave Haldimand the advantage of two through lines of railway passing through the centre of the County. The Loop Line enters the westerly side of Haldimand a short distance from Jarvis, and crossing Walpole, the northerly point of Rainham, and the whole length of North Cayuga, runs nearly parallel with the Canada Southern through Canborough and a part of Moulton. On the line of this road are the villages of Jarvis and Cayuga.

The Canada Southern enters the County at the north-westerly side of Walpole, which it crosses, and entering Oneida at Hagersville, crosses the Grand River about a mile and a half from Cayuga, thence it runs nearly parallel with the Loop Line through North Cayuga, Canborough and Moulton. Hagersville is the only village of importance on this line in the County.

By reference to the County map it will be seen that one or more of the above four railways crosses each of the ten townships of Haldimand except South Cayuga, Dunn and Sherbrooke, which are all, however, within easy distances of railway stations.

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

In addition to a productive soil, good railway and other shipping facilities, and magnificent, though to a great extent unemployed water power, Haldimand possesses immense undeveloped wealth in her minerals.

Along the banks of the Grand River are enormous beds of the purest gypsum in the world, capable for a century to come of supplying the whole of Ontario with this almost indispensable fertilizer.

A number of beds have been opened and worked, but owing to the falling off in the demand and to foreign competition the quantity mined has materially decreased during the past few years, and there are now only five beds which are being worked. These are owned respectively by John Mutchmor, at Caledonia; Thomas Martindale, opposite York; Donaldson & Co., also opposite York; A. W. Thompson, about three miles below Cayuga, and John Glennie on the adjoining farm. There is also a bed on property owned by the heirs of the late John Brown, in North Cayuga, which is not, however, being worked at present.

These plaster beds are reached by means of tunnels cut into the side of a hill, and the tunnels vary in diameter from four to eight feet, frequently extending several hundred feet into the rock.

There are also several quarries of freestone of a good quality in various parts of the County, the most extensive of which is probably that of Messrs. William and Courtland DeCew, in the Township of Oneida, near Nelles' Corners station on the Loop Line Railway. As a building material it is said to equal Ohio freestone, and when properly known throughout the country will, no doubt, meet with an extensive and ready sale.

There are also in many localities in the County, quarries of limestone, which is not only valuable for the lime into which it is converted, but it is employed for building purposes, and forms a good substitute for freestone or bricks.

[The following essay from the pen of John DeCew, Esq., P. L. S., of Cayuga, will give our readers a correct idea of the various geological formations of Haldimand, and of their economic values.]

Notes on the Geology of the County of Haldimand.

By JOHN DECEW, P. L. S., CAYUGA.

The County of Haldimand, although undulating and varied in its topography, does not possess those bold and picturesque features which are most prized by students of geology, but it affords many points of unusual interest both to the geologist and general reader, and to a few of these points we design directing attention in this paper:

"The rock formations of the County consist of lime stones and sand stone, and belong to the two great divisions known as the Silurian and Devonian systems.

"The line separating these two systems traverses by irregular courses the whole length, and nearly through the centre, of the County from south-east to north-west, and may be traced upon the surface by a ridge more or less abrupt upon its northern side, but gently sloping toward the south, and is indicated on the County map (on another page) by red color.

"The Silurian system occupies all the region to the north-east of this line, and the Devonian all to the south-west of it.

"The Silurian rocks are represented in this County by those subdivisions known as the Onondaga Salt and the Lower Helderberg groups.

"It is in the Onondaga Salt group that the gypsum beds of North Cayuga, Seneca and Oneida occur, and it is in this rock that the salt beds of Ontario and New York have been found, and from the existence of which in the formation the group derives its name.

"The gypsum found in the County of Haldimand is of superior quality and the supply immense; it is found imbedded in detached masses throughout a large area of the townships above named. It forms a source of wealth not yet fully appreciated, but is very valuable both to the capitalist and the agriculturist. The quantity raised from the mines during the past year is estimated by A. W. Thompson, Esq., at about five thousand tons, and valued at twenty thousand dollars.

The Onondaga Salt group, as we have thus indicated it, occupies all the region north-east of the line above alluded to, except a narrow band of lime stone known as the Lower Helderberg group. It is in the latter formation that the water lime occurs that yields the celebrated Akron Cement.

"In their general characteristics these rocks differ but little from the underlying Onondaga Salt—they are argillaceous, ferruginous and magnesian, but in some places are found sufficiently free from impurities to burn into lime. The formation is the more interesting, however, as containing the water lime, or dolomitic band, above-mentioned, and which is known in Ontario as the Euryperus beds, and are so named because in them are found the remains of an interesting articulated animal bearing that generic name. A good opportunity to study these rocks is afforded at Dr. B. Baxter's quarry on the Grand River in North Cayuga. The Helderberg is followed in many places by a rock of more or less value, known to Canadian geologists as the *Oriskany Sandstone*. It varies in thickness from a few inches to several feet, and is often altogether wanting in its geological horizon.

"It is to this formation that the sandstone quarries of North Cayuga and Oneida belong—it can be traced from the Township of Dunn, near Dunnville, to the western boundary of Walpole, and nowhere in the Province of Ontario is it so well developed as in the County of Haldimand. The sandstone taken from the North Cayuga and Oneida quarries has been employed with success upon the railway bridges and public buildings, and has proved a valuable building stone.

"This interesting formation forms the base of the Devonian age; it abounds with fossils characteristic of that era, and in the Haldimand exposures we find a variety of well-preserved extinct forms of life, which are very gratifying to the student of geology.

"Overlying the *Oriskany sandstone* is the *Corniferous limestone*, which formation occupies all the region south of the line above described. It consists of a tolerably pure, compact lime, interstratified with beds of chert and cherty limestone; where it is found sufficiently free from flint it burns into an excellent lime, and where the beds are of sufficient thickness it affords a good durable building stone. The lower measures of this rock seem to contain more chert than lime, but the higher ones are more valuable.

"The formations which we have thus outlined are generally covered with a drift deposit of considerable thickness, and the rocks have to be studied mostly along the creeks and the river which have cut through this covering, but there are fields where the rock crops out and forms regular escarpments, and there is a limited area where there is scarcely sufficient earth covering to render it fit for

agricultural purposes, but such fields form rare exceptions, and are more than compensated for by the fertilizing effect of the lime derived from the underlying rocks and scattered throughout all the remaining portions of the County.

The thickness of the rocks of these formations in Haldimand has not been satisfactorily ascertained, as there exists no section where they can be accurately measured; they may, however, be estimated as follows, in ascending order:

Only a few of the upper beds of the Onondaga Salt group are exposed in Haldimand, but from these Sir William Logan estimated that it attained a thickness of 80 to 90 feet, say 90 feet.
The Upper Helderberg, overlying the Onondaga Salt, can be measured in several places, and its greatest thickness on the Grand River is 45 "
The Oriskany Sandstone is estimated at from 15 to 20 feet, say 20 "
And the Corniferous Limestone from 80 to 120 "
Giving a total probable thickness of 275 feet.

To the amateur geologist the study of the life history of the earth during the time these rocks were being deposited in the bed of the ocean is particularly interesting. The Onondaga Salt group affords no organic remains. The condition of the seas when these rocks seem to have been deposited was not favorable to the production of animal life. In the Lower Helderberg we behold the dawning of an era more conducive to animal existence, and near the top of this formation we find a few crustacea and badly preserved shells, but with the introduction of the limestone-forming period of the Devonian era, the seas became clearer, and an abundant growth of corals and other forms of marine life commenced. The remains in these rocks reveal the fact that the development of life during their deposition was as great as upon any coral-reef in modern times.

Underlying all the south-western part of the County is an ancient coral reef. Many of the corals occupy the spot upon which they grew, others have been thrown down and buried in the comminuted remains of animal life, while in many fields the subsequent disturbing agencies, together with the disintegrating effects of the elements, have displaced, scattered and reduced them into heaps of ruin.

The flint or hornstone itself is the product of microscopic forms of animal life; this, with the corals, crinoids and other animal remains, must convince us that the existence of life in that ancient sea has been truly astonishing. Canadian naturalists have described some seventy species of corals found existing in corniferous rocks, a large number of which the writer of this article has identified as occurring in Haldimand.

In addition to corals—

Of crinoids there are three or four species.

Polyzoa, ten species.

Gasteropoda, ten species.

Cephalopoda, six species.

Crustacea, five species (one of these has been an animal two feet in length).

Of vertebrata two species have been found; these were cartilaginous fish, protected with enamel-plated armor; those found in Haldimand were not large, although from specimens found in Ohio in the same rock, Professor Newberry has described one twelve feet in length, its jaws were eighteen inches long, and had teeth two or more inches in length.

Such is an outline of the rock formation of this region, and of the animals which inhabited the seas, while the rocks were being deposited. After long ages, during which the earth had undergone many wonderful changes, we find that mastodon and other gigantic animals roamed our primeval forests, and their remains have been found buried in the vegetable and alluvial deposits of the Township of Moulton.

Military.

The 37th Battalion, Volunteer Militia, was organized 28th September, 1866, with headquarters at York.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS—Lt. Col. R. H. Davis, Majors Thompson and Scoble, Surgeons McPherson and Baxter, Paymaster Harcourt and Quartermaster Nelles.

PRESENT STAFF—Lt. Col. R. H. Davis, Major Thompson, Surgeons Baxter and Aiken, Paymaster Rogers, Quartermaster Gill, Lieutenant and Adjutant Tuck.

Captain No. 1 Company—A. Williamson, York.

"	"	2	"	
"	"	3	"	R. L. Nelles, Caledonia.
"	"	4	"	W. Glenn, Ballsville.
"	"	5	"	W. Ryan, Jarvis.
"	"	6	"	Alfred Goodwin, Cheapside.
"	"	7	"	W. T. Sawle, Caledonia.
"	"	8	"	W. Mussell, Mt. Healey.

No. 1 and No. 3 Companies were gazetted August 27th, 1862. No. 1 Company was on active service at Port Sarnia during the winter of 1864-5. Both companies were at Ridgeway, Stratford and Toronto during the Fenian trouble in 1866.

The Indians of Haldimand.

CONTRIBUTED BY P. E. JONES, M. D., OF HAGERSVILLE.

In giving a short history of the Indians residing in the County of Haldimand, and the surrender of lands made by them at various times, a few remarks respecting the life and labors of their great chief, Theyendenegea (Joseph Brant), will not, we trust, be devoid of interest to many of our readers.

We owe a deep debt of gratitude to the poor Indian, and it is high time for Christian philanthropists to think of their duty to the few remaining tribes of red men, and while studying the forms which the human intellect has developed among them, interpose to raise and elevate them in the scale of civilization.

Many bright examples are on record proving that the Indian mind is capable of a high state of culture, and Captain Joseph Brant is a wonderful instance of what the Indian intellect can accomplish when sharpened and polished by intercourse with the better class of European society.

Joseph Brant, or, more correctly, Theyendenegea (pronounced Ti-yan-te-na-ga), was born in 1742, and was the son of a full blooded Mohawk, of the Wolf Tribe. His parents resided in the valley of the Mohawk River, in New York State, and were on an expedition to the Ohio River when Joseph was born. While he was a mere lad his father died, and his mother returned to their old home, Canagoharie. Shortly after this the mother married an Indian called Carrihoga, whose christian name was Barnet, by corruption, Brant, and Joseph was known by the appellation "Brant's Joseph," and afterwards, by inversion, "Joseph Brant." When only thirteen years old he entered the war path at the memorable battle of Lake George, under the command of General Hendrick. This great victory over the French laid the foundation of Sir W. Johnson's fame, and was the cause of his being created a baronet. From all accounts Brant must have been a lad of uncommon enterprise, giving every promise of those eminent qualities which were developed in the progress of a life of varied and important action. About the year 1760, after engaging under Sir W. Johnson in several campaigns of the bloody French war, he was placed by his patron in an institute at Lebanon, Connecticut, called the Moore School, to receive an English education. It is an interesting fact that Sir W. Johnson subsequently married Molly Brant, a sister of Joseph. After leaving the seminary, where he attained considerable proficiency in the rudiments of education, he again engaged in active warfare, and was employed in the war with Pontiac and the Ottawas. In the year 1765 he married the daughter of an Oneida chief, and settled in the Mohawk Valley.

Here for some years he lived a quiet life, assisting the missionary in the conversion of the Indians and in the translation of a portion of the New Testament.

His wife died in 1771, leaving two children, Isaac and Christiana. In 1773 he married his deceased wife's sister, the ceremony being performed by a German ecclesiastic, the English Church missionary refusing to do so on account of the relationship.

In the year 1771 commenced the upheaving of those elements which terminated in the Revolutionary war between Great Britain and the American colonies. The Indians being a powerful body, both parties deemed it politic and necessary to negotiate for their services. Brant, from his attachment to his patron Sir W. Johnson, who died in 1774, determined to adhere to his (Sir W. J.'s) son-in-law, Col. Grey Johnson, and when the Col. fled westward to avoid capture by the Americans, Brant with his principal men followed, and Col. Johnson appointed him his secretary. After discussing the policy they should pursue, Johnson proceeded to the Mohawk with a strong body of Indians. Brant now took a decided stand in favor of the royal cause, and through all the subsequent campaigns of this deadly strife, evinced his strong and sincere adherence to the British Crown.

The Six Nations lost their extensive and fertile territory, now the garden of the State of New York, through this attachment, and it is from the same love for the Crown of England that they now live in Canada.

Brant was made principal war chief, and received the title of Captain from the British Army. In 1775 he visited England. The prime object of this visit does not appear; it is probable the sagacious chieftan deemed it prudent, before committing himself too far, to know more of the "Great King," and this visit confirmed him in his attachment for the British cause.

Many efforts were made and arguments urged to secure Brant's neutrality, or prevent his joining the royal standard. His old tutor, Prof. Wheelock, sent him a long epistle on this subject, to

which Brant ingeniously replied, "I recall to mind with pleasure the happy hours I spent under your roof, and especially the prayers and family devotions to which I listened, one passage in particular was so often repeated it could never be effaced from my memory, viz.: 'That we might be able to live as good subjects, to fear God and honor the King.'"

It would be beyond the province of this sketch to follow Captain Brant through his long and sanguinary conflict. On the 24th October, 1781, the last engagement of importance took place, and at this battle the notorious Walter Butler perished, and was scalped by an Oneida brave. Throughout these contests the Indians proved most efficient allies, and none can deny the bravery of the Mohawk Chief. It may be said of him as was said of the lamented General Brock, "his eye was like the eagle's, his motions like arrows from the bow, his enemies fell before him as the trees before the blast of the Great Spirit."

This cruel war being ended, and the tomahawk buried, Brant, with his people, having been excluded from their beautiful hunting grounds on the Mohawk River, applied to the Mississangas, Ojibways or Chippawas, of the river Credit, Upper Canada, for a portion of their lands. The Chippawas, in council, replied: "Brethren, the whole country is before you, choose you a tract for yourselves, and there build your wigwams and plant your corn." The Six Nations selected the Grand River tract, which they said reminded them of the country they had lost; the original grant was six miles on each side of the river from "the forks" to the mouth.

Notwithstanding the constancy and valor of the aborigines, especially the Mohawks, during the Revolutionary war, Great Britain in her treaty of peace made no stipulations in favor of her Indian allies, the loyal red man was not even named, while the ancient country of the Six Nations, the residence of their ancestors far beyond their earliest traditions, was included in the boundary of the United States. The Six Nations had been gradually moving over into Canada along the Niagara River during the last years of the war, 1779 to 1783, and after the conclusion of peace Brant negotiated with the British Government for security in possession of the tract of land thus given by the Mississangas, and at his instance it was granted by the Crown to "the Mohawks and others of the Six Nations who had lost their possessions in the war, or wished to retire from them to the British."

They settled principally upon that part of the reserve between the present village of York and the city of Brantford, by far the greatest number being located at the Mohawk village near the latter place, where Brant with great exertion and scanty means built a church. This venerable house of God, now nearly a hundred years old (built in 1784), was the first Protestant church in Canada; it still stands a monument of Brant's devotion to the Church of England. It contains a large bible and a complete service of communion plate, presented to the Mohawks by "the good Queen Anne," when they resided at Fort Hunter.

In 1832 the townships in the County of Haldimand were surrendered by treaty to the Crown, the Indians, with a few exceptions, moving up the river to the Township of Tuscarora, in the County of Brant, and a small strip of Oneida, 1½ miles in width, adjoining Tuscarora, which had been reserved, this being now the only Indian reserved land in the County.

In the year 1847, the Mississangas of the river Credit being anxious to remove from that reservation, were offered by the Six Nations a portion of their reserve to live upon; this offer they accepted, and removed to the south-east corner of the reservation adjoining the village of Hagersville, where they have since resided.

The last official report shows that the Six Nations now number 3,052, giving a natural increase the past twelve years of 451, or an average of about thirty-eight each year. The Mississangas number 316.

The estimated value of real and personal property exclusive of the land was, in 1874, \$1,460,000.

The total amount of land in the Grand River reservation is 52,000 acres, 6,000 acres of which is occupied by the Mississangas.

About \$43,000 is divided amongst the Six Nations yearly, or about \$15 per head, and among the Mississangas about \$4,500, or \$20 to each, both being the interest accruing from monies for the sale or surrender of land to the Government.

There are 1,583 children, about 600 of whom attend school. There is an Institute near Brantford supported by the New England Co., where children are boarded and educated free, music and the useful trades being part of the instruction given. The school is admirably conducted by Mr. Ashton, its superintendent, and a discipline established which cannot fail to have the best effects upon the youths who are so fortunate as to be there. Besides this there are fourteen schools on the reserves. Nine are maintained by the New England Co., of London, England, two by the Methodists, two by the Mississangas, and one by the Six Nations.

It is forty-eight years since the New England Company commenced its work with the Six Nations, during which time a large amount has been spent. During the past five years about \$18,000 per annum has been given by that noble company for the education of the Six Nations.

Agricultural societies have also been established, which compare favorably with their white neighbors'. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has encouraged ploughing matches by offering a prize of a fine plough to the best ploughman.

J. Styers has extensive stores for goods and provisions, also a post office. Statute labor is well done, and the roads are about as good as in the adjoining townships.

With all these advantages, the moral condition of the Indians has greatly improved; the large majority of them are members of the Church of England, though the Methodists and Baptists have quite a number of adherents. There are about 800 pagans, who still keep up the ancient fasts and ceremonies, such as the "green corn dance," and the "sacrifice of the white dog." Many are of opinion, however, that the pagans are superior to the christian Indians in morality and sobriety.

It is in contemplation to erect a monument to the memory of the late chief, Joseph Brant, in Brantford, which city was originally named after the said chief, from the circumstance of his fording the river there and calling the place Brant's Ford. "The Brant Memorial Fund Company" have succeeded in getting an act of incorporation, and Princes and Governors are already patrons of it. The secretary, Mr. C. A. Jones, of the Inland Revenue, Brantford, receives contributions, and we trust that ere long the erection of the monument will be begun.

The Township of Walpole

contains 68,480 acres of land, including road allowances. The total assessed value of the Township was, in 1877, \$2,314,847, of which only \$163,500 was of personal property. The population is over 6,000, and is steadily increasing.

The soil is a rich, stiff clay, and as an agricultural township Walpole has few equals in the Dominion; its progress within the last twenty years and its increase in wealth have been wonderful. Where a few years ago unsightly blackened stumps disfigured the landscape and the primitive log cabin of the struggling settler betrayed his poverty, now well kept fields of rank, waving grain, or green, undulating meadow, spreading out in the distant perspective, charm the eye of the beholder, while the pleasant cottage and the stately brick mansion, each embowered in its grove of orchard or ornamental trees, attest the prosperity, the taste, and the enterprise of the now wealthy yeoman.

The Hoovers were the first who effected a permanent settlement in Walpole; they bought several hundred acres on the lake shore, south of Selkirk, and a quantity of land also across the town line in Rainham. A Scotchman named Matthew Gilmour lived on Peacock's Point before the war of 1812; he was an old veteran and a pensioner, having been wounded in one of Wellington's battles, and his son-in-law, Thomas Silverthorn, lived on lot 21, in the first concession, at the same early period; but one of the first, if not the first, white men who lived in Walpole was a man named Peacock, from whom the point of land on which he lived took its name. He did not, however, make any attempt at clearing a farm, but subsisted by fishing and shooting. Many years ago he disappeared, leaving no descendants to perpetuate his memory.

Richard Gibbs lived on lot 19, in the first concession, before the war, and his descendants are still residing in the neighborhood, and Abraham Doan has lived near the mouth of the Sandusky Creek for over seventy years. John Histhurt, an American, lived on lot 19 in the first concession, as early as 1815. On the lake shore, near Nanticoke, several clearings existed previous to the war of 1812. George and Calvin Waggoner lived on the farm now owned by Col. G. B. Hall, on the lake shore, where the old orchard they planted is overhanging the lake. Peter Klinger Smith also lived near the mouth of the Nanticoke Creek before and during the war. He had been kidnapped by the Indians when a boy and had spent most of his life with them, and preserved their habits even after his escape. He, as well as the Waggoners, have long since disappeared. Before the war, Captain Francis settled near the mouth of the Sandusky, but was shot during the war by a marauding band composed of Americans and disloyal Canadians, who were led by one Dickson, and who committed many ravages along the lake shore of Walpole, Woodhouse and Charlotteville, robbing and plundering in every direction. About 1820, Frederick Gibbs settled on what is now the Dover Road, at the point where it is crossed by the Sandusky Creek, and Rev. Thomas Stillwell a few years later nearer Selkirk. He was a Baptist preacher, and was very much respected; he is still living. In 1826, William Steel settled at Selkirk and took up part of lots 23 and 24 in the first concession. He became a very promi-

nent and wealthy man and a Justice of the Peace; he has a number of descendants living in the vicinity. About four years later, Joseph Steel settled on lot 18, in the first concession, where he still lives. In 1826, John McGaw lived on lot 19, in the second concession; he is now dead and his family scattered. In 1830, Col. G. B. Hall settled at Nanticoke, where he built mills, cleared land and laid out village lots and became a very prominent man. He now lives in Guelph, but still owns between three and four hundred acres of land near Nanticoke. Samuel Swarts built a saw mill on the Sandusky Creek in the first concession in 1830. The Urmy, Kniseley, and Evanses were also early settlers of the south-easterly part of Walpole.

In 1836, John Heasman settled on the stage road on lot 20 in the eighth concession. At that time there were on the stage road Samuel Montgomery (now dead) on lot 10 in the seventh concession, Steel Montgomery on lot 10 in the eighth, Elisha Parks and Hiram McTowell on lot 14 in the seventh concession, where Dochstader's hotel now is. Robert Wilkie and Robert Duncan also lived on the stage road. Jasper Underhill lived on lot 8 in the seventh concession, and Joseph Abraham on lot 11 in the seventh concession. In 1840 the Government sent a company of colored troops to clear out the stage road and fit it for travel. They graded and turnpiked it and built several bridges. The road had been previously chopped out by the settlers, and sufficiently cleared to admit of travel with ox sleds.

The first grist mill in Walpole was on Stoney Creek, below Selkirk, and was owned by Jesse Hoover. The mill stones were made of common hard heads, and were about eighteen inches in diameter. They were only dressed once in twelve months, and even when freshly dressed they only bruised and crushed the wheat instead of grinding it. The bolts were six feet long and about the size of a flour barrel; but even this log grist mill, with its primitive and inefficient machinery, was a great accommodation to the early settlers, who would have otherwise been obliged to drag their grists through the mud to Dunnville or Port Dover.

Previous to 1836, some improvements had been made in the north-easterly part of the Township, where a Mr. Rodgers, a Mr. Cooper and others lived. It was known then, as now, as the Bellis settlement, from a man named Bellis, who first settled there. The Township was at first very wet and swampy, but as it became cleared up the water passed off, and there is now very little land too wet for cultivation. In 1837 a christening was held in the house of Steele Montgomery by the Rev. Dr. Evans, rector of St. Johns, south of Simcoe. This being the first religious service of any kind held in that part of the Township, the settlers turned out in large numbers to witness the ceremony. The scene was grotesque in the extreme; rough pioneers with rifles on their shoulders, powder horns slung about them, and dogs at their heels (for in those days no one thought of walking a mile or so through the woods without these companions), came for miles to witness this first baptism on the stage road, and between the screaming of children, the barking of dogs, and the clang of rifles and fowling pieces, the service was conducted by the worthy clergyman under trying circumstances. However, these coatless, and in many cases barefooted, worshippers listened to the service with the utmost reverence, and were no doubt as sincere in their devotions as many of the fashionably dressed church goers of the present day.

In 1843 the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road was completed by the Government through Walpole, and in a few years the whole of the north part of the township was settled up. Before this, however (1826), Abraham Vanloon, from the State of New York, settled in the extreme north, and in the following year Evert Vanloon from Louth, who was a Baptist preacher, settled near him. At that time there were no roads and no settlers nearer than Boston, in the Township of Townsend. James Barlow, from New Brunswick, lived west of where Springvale now is, before the Plank Road was built, and August Baker, a German, was living on lot 10 in the 13th con.; he resented the influx of settlers and the clearing up of the township, as it cut off his cattle pasture in the woods. About 1843 Thomas Hammond, an Englishman, came here from Trafalgar, and shortly afterwards Adam H. Benn, Mr. Fewster and Thomas Kent took up farms, all in the vicinity of Springvale or Hagersville. In 1844 Abraham Winger settled on the lot south of Springvale, and Christian Shoup came about the same time. Shoup built a saw mill in the same year, everything about which but the saw was of wood. It was capable of cutting 2000 feet of pine boards in twenty-four hours. In 1842 Lyman Booth settled on lot 10 in the 14th concession, now owned by his son-in-law, William S. Howard. The above were a few of the earlier settlers of Walpole, by whose persevering labor the early improvements of the township were effected.

In 1839 District Councils were established, and Walpole was attached to the Talbot District, with headquarters at Simcoe. Previous to this a sort of township municipal organization had existed.

Township meetings were held annually, and all the business now transacted by Township Councils was finished on that day for the ensuing year. In 1850 the Township Councils were first organized in Ontario, and John Gowans was elected first Reeve of Walpole; in 1851 Calvin Gates was Reeve; in 1852 David Wood; in 1853 Calvin Gates; in 1854 George Husband; in 1855 and 1856 Chambers W. Shannon; 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860 Samuel Saunders; in 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864 Robert Walbrook; in 1865, 1866 and 1867 John McClelland; in 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 Aaron Hobbs; in 1873 and 1874 John Caldwell; in 1875 Martin Buck; in 1876 Robert Walbrook; in 1877 John Caldwell, and 1878 Robert Walbrook. Since 1844 John Heasman has been Township Clerk until the spring of 1878, when C. C. Backus, Barrister, was appointed. For some years Robert Sill has been Township Treasurer.

The principal villages in Walpole are Jarvis, Selkirk, Cheapside, Nanticoke and Hagersville, the latter place being partly in Oneida.

JARVIS

Until the building of the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road, the village of Jarvis did not exist even in the imagination of the real estate speculator. As soon as the construction of the road commenced, James Shearman built a shanty and a blacksmith shop at the corner of the Plank Road and Talbot Street, on the spot where the Exchange Hotel now stands. As soon as the road was completed, W. C. Shannon moved into the toll house, which was the second human habitation in Jarvis. Mr. Shannon kept the toll gate for some years, and his family still reside in the neighborhood. John Gowan opened the first store on the site of the store now kept by Armour & Heartwell. James Sill came in about the same time and located on the lot where the Post Office block stands. The spot on which Shearman built his blacksmith shop had been owned by John Jones, who came here two or three years after the completion of the Plank Road.

Shearman in a short time built a tavern on his lot, having previously kept liquors in his shanty, where the thirsty navvies who graded the road were refreshed.

Rial Canfield was also one of the earliest business men of Jarvis, and carried on a very extensive trade in timber and staves, and eventually opened a store which he carried on for some years. Mr. Canfield was pushing and enterprising, and did much to promote the prosperity of the rising village. He afterwards failed in business and has moved away.

James Sill was also a prominent merchant, carrying on an extensive business, which, since his death, has been conducted by his son, Robert Sill, and his partner.

In 1873, owing to the construction of the Loop Line Railway, the village had increased in size and importance, when it was nearly all consumed by fire. From where the Stage Road crosses the Plank eastward and north-east, the buildings, which were of wood, were almost entirely swept away. This calamity, which it was feared had ruined Jarvis, was really a benefit, as it caused the erection of buildings of a better class. Very few villages of its size contain so many handsome brick buildings as Jarvis. Among these may be particularly noticed the Post Office block, and a new brick block lately erected by Mr. R. Whittaker. Chamber's Hall is also a large and handsome brick structure, three stories high.

Jarvis has a steam grist and flouring mill, steam planing, sash and door factory, a steam plough factory, many well-stocked stores, and for its size an unusually large number of well-kept and tasty private dwellings.

The population is now nearly 800 souls, and being situated in the midst of a magnificent farming region and the junction of two railways, the village is increasing rapidly in population and importance.

SELKIRK

is a small though busy village on the Dover and Dunnville Road at the town line between Walpole and Rainham. It has a steam grist mill, steam carding mill and several excellent stores. The post office is a handsome brick building, the property of Mr. W. J. Winyard. Selkirk is the oldest village in Walpole, the first store being opened there in 1834 by David Evans, which at that time was the only store between Port Dover and Dunnville, John C. Cooper next. A Mr. Moodie also kept a store there in 1837. Selkirk contains a few very handsome private residences, and has a population of about 250.

CHEAPSIDE

About 1854, Daniel Silverthorn built a small shoe shop on the north-east corner of lot 18, in the second concession. A few years afterward, William Pugsley bought Silverthorn out, and opened a store in the building, which has since been enlarged and improved. About six years ago, Mr. Pugsley retired from business, which has since been successfully carried on by his son, John Pugsley, who keeps the post office and is agent for the Montreal Telegraph Com-

pany. Cheapside has a population of about 200, and contains a hotel, a steam cabinet shop, a carriage shop and blacksmith shops, and is pleasantly situated.

NANTICOKE

is situated on the Dover and Dunnville road, where it is crossed by the Nanticoke Creek, which affords a fair water power. It has a population of nearly 200, and contains a grist mill, carriage shop, hotel, two stores, &c. Col. G. B. Hall settled here in 1830, and for many years carried on an extensive business, but for the last few years its progress has been somewhat checked by trade being diverted to points on the railways.

HULLSVILLE, OR GARNET.

is a station on the Hamilton and North Western Railway. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but has lately fallen somewhat into decay, and a fire in the spring of 1878 nearly destroyed it. It has a hotel and store and blacksmith shop, and a large drill shed.

HAGERSVILLE

is a prosperous and busy village, with a population of about 700, and is situated at the junction of the Canada Southern and Hamilton and North Western Railways.

The town line between Walpole and Oneida forms the principal street of Hagersville, which is situated about half in each township. Until the plank road was begun there was no settlement here, but in 1842 David Hager built a house on the west side of the plank, which was designed as a tavern, and is now kept as such by U. B. Almas. James Haskett built a store on the corner where Proud's store now is; in fact it is the same building. Charles Hager built a dwelling house and David Almas built a hotel at the corner of the plank and the Indian line (now kept by Joseph Wilson). These were the first buildings, and for a long time were the only ones, as the place was of very little importance, except as a stopping place for the stage which ran daily between Port Dover and Hamilton.

The building of the Canada Southern Railway in 1870, and of the Hamilton and Lake Erie about one year later, made Hagersville a village, and its growth and improvement since that time have been rapid. As soon as the Canada Southern was located, Charles Hager and David Almas, who owned the land in the centre of the present village, at once laid out lots on both sides of the Indian line and plank road, which were soon bought up, and buildings were speedily erected upon them.

Shortly afterwards, John H. Porter, who owned the lot in Walpole to the west of Mr. Hager's property, had a number of lots surveyed along the Indian line, which are meeting a ready sale; in fact they are now mostly disposed of, and are fast being built upon. The Indian reservation of Oneida extends to the middle of the village; in fact the railway station is the corner of Mr. Charles Herchimer's lot (in the reservation), and as this land cannot be sold, the growth of the village in a north-westerly direction is thus impossible, and it has been forced to extend westerly along the Indian line on the southerly side only, thus giving the village a straggling and scattered appearance.

Hagersville has a steam agricultural implement factory, a steam grist and flouring mill, a steam saw mill, a carriage shop, and a number of stores, which are doing a good trade. Some very handsome buildings have been recently erected, among which may be mentioned T. M. Moore's block, a white brick three-story building, the new school house (a large two-story brick building), which is the finest public school building in the county, John H. Porter's new white brick block which is just completed, and J. Lawson's new brick hotel; there are also a number of handsome private dwellings.

In 1875 Hagersville was incorporated as a police village, having three commissioners, with power to impose a special rate on the taxable property of the village for local improvements, such rate not to exceed a cent in the dollar, and to be in addition to the township and school rates.

The inhabitants are enterprising and public spirited, and unite in taking a deep and active interest in the growth and advancement of the village.

Hagersville is one of the best grain markets in Haldimand.

BALMORAL

is a small village on the Stage Road on the Rainham town line, and contains a hotel, a store and a carriage and blacksmith shop, and a few dwellings, its population is less than 100. It is partly in the Township of Rainham.

The Township of Oneida.

When in 1832 the Six Nation Indians surrendered to the Government the whole of Oneida, except a strip a mile and a half wide on the westerly side, there were very few white inhabitants in the

Township. Brant had granted small blocks of land to several persons on various pretexts; the portion of the Nelles' Tract south of the river was of course the earliest of these grants, but some years later the "Dennis Block" was given to a Mrs. Dennis, who had been a prisoner among the Indians, one of whom she had married; after his death she married a white man named Dennis, who lived with her on the block, and whose descendants are still living in the County. She had a child by her Indian husband, and on this ground obtained a "Brant Lease" for the land.

Nicholas Cook, who had been an American soldier, came to live among the Indians after the war of 1812, and being an accomplished fife player, became a great favorite with the Indians, for whom he used to play while they were training on the King's birthday (June 4th). This accomplishment secured for him a "Brant Lease" of two hundred acres of land, now known as the "Cook Block," but containing more than that quantity of land.

One Thomas Runchey made proposals to the chiefs to build a mill in Oneida on what is now known as the McKenzie creek, provided they would give him sufficient land for the purpose. To this the chiefs readily assented, and they went with him to assist in staking out an irregularly shaped block of two hundred acres, but really containing about eight hundred acres, and the "Brant Lease" was so drawn by Runchey's contrivance, that it not only covered all the land than had been staked out but "all the land that should be or might be flooded by the mill dam." Runchey soon after sold out to J. H. and J. M. McKenzie, who raised the dam as high as was possible, flooding an immense quantity of land, and planting stakes along the water's edge. They then let the water down to the level necessary for running the mill, and the "poor Indians' untutored minds" were filled with wonder, not unmixed perhaps with admiration, at the cleverness and adroitness of the negotiation by which nearly twelve hundred acres of their land had become the property of the McKenzies instead of the two hundred acres they had intended to convey. This block is now called the "Ardrass Block," having been so named by the McKenzies after they purchased it from Runchey.

The "Anderson Block" was obtained from the Indians by Robert Anderson as a sort of bonus for the erection of a grist and saw mill, and a distillery. This is also an irregularly shaped block, and by a system of primitive but very successful surveying was made to contain far more than the quantity of land intended to be given by the Indians. Anderson carried on an extensive business in Oneida, and realized a handsome fortune by trading in those early days with the Indians and with the few white settlers along the river. His descendants are still residents of Haldimand. On these blocks most of the first white inhabitants settled, as the Township was not opened for settlement until after 1832.

Although J. H. and J. M. McKenzie are both dead and have left no descendants in the County, their business career was so intimately connected with the early progress of Haldimand, that some further mention of them may not be inappropriate in this place, or uninteresting to our readers. They are said to have been relatives of a wealthy Scotch Laird, who sent them to Canada with plenty of money to make their fortunes. They are described as having been educated, polished gentlemen, with generous and genial habits, and were very popular; they began a large mercantile business at York, which they conducted successfully for some years, at the same time operating their mills and large farm in Oneida. Their convivial habits, it is said, finally reduced their business and left them at their death poorer than they began; but the business they carried on and the money they expended was of great assistance to the earlier settlers of Oneida and Seneca while clearing up their farms. The McKenzie creek in Oneida was so named after the McKenzie brothers.

In 1844 the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road was completed through Oneida, and settlers began to flock in and the Township to improve rapidly. The finest part of Oneida is along the "Plank," where there are many improved and well cultivated farms and handsome farm buildings. Among the earlier settlers of Oneida may be mentioned Daniel Duffy, an Irishman, who came here in 1834, he lives on the Plank Road, and has through industry and frugality made for himself a comfortable home. John Darling, who settled near the river, was also an early settler. In 1834 William and James Dalton took up land near Caledonia, where they still reside, and James Young, four years later, near the river. Robert Dochstader is also a very early settler of the County, and is a distant relative of Captain John Dochstader, who is elsewhere mentioned as having settled in Canborough in 1784. George Murray, a native of Scotland, took up land in 1841 on the bank of the river opposite Indiana. Donald McGregor settled in Oneida in 1840, and John Ferguson and his son Robert in the following year. Just before the completion of the Plank Road James Stewart with his seven sons, John Reid, John Stark, Andrew Murray and James Murray took up land in different parts of the Township, and have

become permanent and prosperous residents. The valuable pine and oak timber, which grew plentifully in Oneida, was a great assistance in settling it up, as the earlier residents were enabled, by the sale of the timber on their lands, to subsist until their farms were sufficiently cleared to produce the necessities of life.

In common with the other townships in Upper Canada, the first Municipal Council of Oneida was elected in 1850, and Phillip Murray was chosen Reeve, and although the Township Records have been destroyed, Mr. H. J. Ince, the Township Clerk, furnishes us with the following list of the Reeves of Oneida in their proper consecutive order: Phillip Murray, David Hager, John Anderson, Matthew Gill, J. T. Mutchmor, Mungo Thorburn, William Young, John Donaldson, William Musson, A. W. Thompson and Hugh Stewart and A. W. Thompson. The assessed value of the Township was in 1878 \$1,133,974, and its population about 3200. There are no villages in Oneida except Mount Healey, although Hagersville, which is elsewhere mentioned, is partly within its limits.

MOUNT HEALEY

is a small village on the southerly bank of the Grand River, and when lumbering was brisk it was a busy place; it now has a plaster mill and a few shops. The late John Donaldson was the earliest and principal business man of the village, he built mills and did a large business in lumber and land plaster, and in fact was the father of the village. For many years after his death A. W. Thompson carried on the business as manager of his estate. Mr. Thompson still lives at Mount Healey, of which he is the principal business man.

The Township of Seneca. ✓

The Young and Nelles tracts were the sites of the first permanent abode of the white man in the County of Haldimand. It was there that Hendrick Nelles and his five sons, and Adam Young and his three sons—ten men in all—found a refuge and a home after the war of American Independence had resulted disastrously to the British cause, to which the Nelleses and Youngs were devoutly attached. Having been possessed of considerable property along the Mohawk River in the then Province of New York, previous to the war, which was of course confiscated, they were reduced to absolute poverty; but Brant, their old neighbor and friend, by whose side they had fought through the whole of the war, offered them homes on the reservation which the British Government had given the Six Nations, as a recognition of their services during the war.

Henry Nelles got a lease for himself and his sons, for 999 years, of the block known as the Nelles Tract, comprising nine square miles of land on the Grand River; and Adam Young and his sons received a similar title to nearly as large a block a short distance further down the river. The Youngs and Nelleses were Germans, whose ancestors had settled among the Mohawk Indians some time before the American Revolutionary war, and when that war began warmly espoused the cause of the British, and joined the body of irregular cavalry already referred to as "Butler's Rangers," in which they continued until the conclusion of peace.

About 1784, or perhaps earlier, was the date of their settlement in Seneca, of which township their descendants are now among the most prominent and respected inhabitants. Until 1832 they were almost the only white residents of the Township, and to their industry and patience much of its early improvement may be attributed. The difficulties encountered by these first settlers were sufficient to dishearten any less resolute and determined pioneers. There were no mills within their reach where they could have the few bushels of Indian corn they were able to grow converted into meal, and they were obliged to resort to the burnt stump device elsewhere described. There were no markets, and if there had been, there were no roads by which they could have been utilized in disposing of the little surplus they might have had. Wood shod sleds, or "travoys," drawn by oxen, were the vehicles made use of for many years along the river, and when afterwards a wagon was invented and finished, the wheels of which were made of sections of oak logs, the axles and even the "linch-pins" also of wood, the climax of luxury seemed to have been reached. However, as there were no roads (only a foot-path to Niagara), these primitive vehicles were nearly as good as better ones. The first dam across the river in the County was at York, and was built by John C. James, and Hezekiah Davis, who have long since disappeared. They owned the land where York now stands, and to their efforts the village owes its beginning. In 1832 the Grand River Navigation Company was formed, and immediately began the construction of locks and dams at several points along the Grand River, between Indiana and Brantford. David Thompson was one of the principal shareholders and promoters of this Company; he settled at Indiana, where he built mills and a distillery, and bought a large tract of land. The business he carried on gave employment to a large number of men,

and made Indiana a bustling and thriving village. Mills were also built at York, and at Sims' Lock, as well as at the old village of Seneca. James McNevin built a saw mill and carried on business at Sims' Lock for many years; his family are still in the Township. William Weir and John Weir settled near York before the end of the last century; Charles Bain and Peter Young about the time of the surrender by the Indians. Sheriff Martin settled near the southwest side of the Nelles tract in 1833. Of his sons, one is County Attorney for Haldimand; another was until lately Deputy Sheriff, and two are distinguished members of the legal profession in Hamilton. In the north part of the Township, Joseph Quinsy was one of the early settlers; he bought land there in 1843, and in the same year Samuel Lewis settled on the Stoney Creek road, where he still lives. Robert Petch is also one of the early settlers of the north part of Seneca. John Brown bought a part of the Nelles tract over forty years ago. William Daney settled in the north about the same time; he is still living and in comfortable circumstances, having a good farm, well improved, and good farm buildings. Robert Martin came here about 1842, and James Goslin about the same time. In 1844 William McAdams settled in the north; he is a native of the north of Ireland, and is in very easy circumstances. The space at our disposal forbids the mention of all who contributed to the early development of the Township.

The first Township Council met at York in January 1850, and consisted of the following members: Richard Brown, Jacob Young, Michael Harcourt, Paul Park, and Robert Young. The chair was occupied by Alfred Brown, Township Clerk, when Richard Brown was unanimously chosen Reeve by the Council. In 1851 Jacob Turner was elected Reeve, as also in 1852; in 1853 and 1854 Edward Baker; in 1855 Paul Park; in 1856, 1857 and 1858 David Young; 1859 Robert Hudspeth; 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863 David Young; 1864 Thomas Slavin; 1865 David Young; 1866, 1867 and 1868 Adam A. Davis; 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872 James McNevin; 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878 Adam A. Davis. The Council for 1878 consists of Adam A. Davis, Reeve; John Lynch, Deputy Reeve, and Matthew Richardson, William D. Thompson and William Clark, Councillors. The first Clerk was Alfred Brown, who was succeeded in 1852 by William Hursell, who held office until January, 1866, when the present Clerk, A. W. Williamson, jr., was appointed. The assessed value of Seneca, in 1878, was \$1,161,380, and its population was about 3,750 souls.

The soil of the Township is good and the farmers, as a rule, are in comfortable circumstances, although they have experienced until 1878 a series of poor crops. The principal and in fact the only villages in Seneca are York and Indiana, now called Deans.

YORK

is a small village picturesquely situated on the northerly side of the river, and about half way between Caledonia and Cayuga. Thomas Martindale, who was one of the earliest settlers of the village, has a plaster mill there, and Adam A. Davis carries on a grist and flouring mill. The village also contains carriage and blacksmith shops, and several stores and hotels. The Township Council hold its meetings at York, and all the Township business is transacted there. The population is about three hundred, and although the village is not increasing rapidly in extent, it shows some signs of improvement. It was a place of considerable importance when the old navigation company was in existence, and when scows, steamers and other craft plied up and down, and lumbering was an important and lucrative business on the Grand River. Indeed in those days York was the largest and most important village in the whole County. Of the earliest business men of York were J. H. and J. M. McKenzie, two Scotchmen, who bought a large quantity of land in Oneida and had mills there. They were the first merchants in York. Thomas Strachan settled there about 1835. He was a tailor, and during the Rebellion made clothes for the volunteers. He was a volunteer himself and still resides at York. Alexander Scobie settled there about 1836. He was a merchant, Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Court of Requests, conveyancer, the leading business man of the village and the confidential adviser of every one. Robert Wickett, who came to York about 1838, kept a hotel and built up a large and successful business as a butcher. He was a very pushing and public spirited man, and took an active interest in the organization of the Seneca Agricultural Society. He has been dead some years. John Stewart, now a prominent merchant in Dunnville, kept a store in York in 1839, and Alexander Stewart carried on a store there before that date. Joseph Lind, now of Hagersville, carried on a carriage shop in York in 1836.

INDIANA, OR DEANS

is also an old village, which grew into a brief importance while the old Navigation Company existed and the late David Thompson, and others, carried on business, but dropped into decay and dilapidation when those temporary causes of prosperity were removed.

Thomas Lester settled at Indiana about 1838 and bought a large tract of land. He built a saw mill and carried on an extensive and successful lumbering business until the timber supply was exhausted. He still lives in the village and is reputed to be the wealthiest man in Haldimand. Indiana has a grist and flouring mill, a hotel and a couple of stores. Though possessed of ample water power and the residence of several wealthy persons, its industries are confined to the mill above referred to and the mechanics usually found in a country village. Deans Station, on the Canada Southern Railway, is about a mile from the village in the direction of Cayuga.

The River Road between Indiana and Caledonia forms one of the most delightful drives in the County, and abounds with beautiful and romantic scenery.

The Township of Dunn.

This, in common with the whole County, except the Townships of Walpole and Rainham, was originally Indian land, but in 1832 it was surrendered to the Government and shortly afterwards thrown open for settlement.

Many years previous to this, however (1784), Walter Butler Sheehan, Henry Ford Sheehan and George Hill Sheehan had settled on a block of land they had obtained from the Six Nation Indians. The first-named, Walter Butler Sheehan, was the first Collector of Customs in the County, and for years the only one. In 1832, when the surrender was made, the only white settlers in Dunn were on the Sheehan Tract, except perhaps two or three transient squatters and a few settlers at Port Maitland. The Haldimand Tract was purchased by the late Samuel Street, and simultaneously with the settlement of Dunnville, a small village sprang up at the west end of the dam called Haldimand (Byng P. O.). This is the only village in the Township of Dunn. It contains a population of about 150, and its close proximity to Dunnville, of which it is really a suburb, prevents its rapid increase in size and importance. The first settlement in Dunn, except on the Sheehan Tract, was effected on the lake shore near Port Maitland. Col.

A. P. Farrell was the first permanent settler of Dunn. After the surrender, he bought out a squatter in 1833 and settled in the woods, having only a few acres of clearing and no neighbors for miles. There were then no roads, and the only way the Township could be reached was by means of canoes down the river or along the lake shore. Many of the earliest settlers of Dunn were English or Irish gentlemen, whose previous habits of life, it would scarcely be supposed, fitted them for the toil, the privations and the isolation involved in the life of the pioneer, but they had the pluck and the perseverance which conquers all obstacles and secures success in any walk of life. To the stout hearts and willing hands of these luxuriously reared pioneers much of the early improvement and subsequent progress of this fine Township must be attributed. They were possessed of some means and were thus enabled to exist, and even live in some degree of comfort until their farms began to furnish them with a subsistence. But there were others who came here empty handed, and, after struggling through the first few years of hard labor and pinching poverty, found themselves in comfortable circumstances, and in many cases are to-day the owners of magnificent farms, fine residences and with money invested at interest.

In 1834, James Blott bought Lot 2 on the lake shore, near where he now resides. At that time there were no settlers on the lake shore from Mr. Blott's place as far west as the Rainham town line, or on the east as far as Lot 17, in the 5th Concession south of the Dover Road. William Blott, father of the present Reeve, came in about the same time, and in the following year (1835) Colonel Johnson, who had been in the military service of the East India Company, bought between seven and eight hundred acres of land and began improving it. He was wealthy, and spent a great deal of his money in clearing and bringing under cultivation his large estate, giving employment to many of the poorer settlers at a time when they could scarcely have existed without the money they were thus enabled to earn. A small colony of settlers accompanied Col. Johnson, in various capacities, most of whom subsequently took up farms in the Township of Dunn. Among them were W. C. Lowe, Richard Paddock, Richard Constable, Job Matthews, Mrs. Col. Imlach, and her sons, and Dr. Carter.

William Bowden, a native of the West of England, came in 1835, and after a short time bought a farm from Col. Johnson, which he has since cleared up and otherwise greatly improved. Jacob and Henry Stoner, from the Township of Bertie, settled about 1839 on the Dover Road, near the Cayuga town line, where they now have fine farms. They are of German descent, and, like most of their race, were successful settlers and peaceable citizens. In 1837 Archibald Dickson bought Lot 6, in the 2nd Concession, north of the Dover Road. At that time and for several years afterwards, the Dover Road was only a quag-

mire filled with logs, stumps and other obstructions which rendered travel difficult and dangerous. The River Road was only a footpath until Mr. Dickson chopped and cleared it out from his place to the village of Haldimand. He is now the owner of one of the finest farms in Dunn, for which he is indebted to his perseverance and industry, as he began his life with but scanty means. He, in common with nearly the whole male population of the township, volunteered in 1837, and assisted in the suppression of the McKenzie rebellion. In 1840 Commodore Crawford, who had been engaged in the East India Company's service, bought land on the lake shore for his sons James and Charles; the latter still lives in the township.

George Docker, who lives on the lake shore, was also one of the early settlers of the Township; he was possessed of considerable means, which he has liberally employed in improving his property. In 1834 Peter Hall settled on the Rainham (or Dover) road, on lot 9, south side. He was the first white settler in that part of the Township. Two years later Abraham Moyer settled further west, also on the Rainham Road; and in the following year Nicholas Sevenpiper, a German of the Mennonite persuasion, took up a lot on the Road. Jacob and Samuel Furry bought farms on the Rainham Road in 1834; they had been living in the Sheehan tract. In 1840 Francis Ramsey, who had been for some years previously superintendent of the Welland Canal works at Dunnville, bought from a person named Rose, lots ten and eleven, in the first concession south. He was for many years Reeve of the Township, and was highly respected. Of the early settlers of Dunn many are still living in the enjoyment of their well-earned prosperity; to them the present condition of the township (one of the finest in Ontario) affords a striking and gratifying contrast to the condition in which they found it, and in the wealth and comfort with which they are now surrounded they can see much to remind them of their early struggles with poverty and privation while reclaiming the wilderness of Dunn, and making it, as it now is, the best agricultural township for its extent in the County of Haldimand.

The soil is a rich clay loam, and farm lands are held at figures ranging from forty to seventy dollars per acre. The area of the township is only 12,200 acres, and in 1878 it was assessed at \$182,666; the population, as ascertained by the assessor, was 828 souls. Dunn was organized as a municipality in 1850, when Col. A. P. Farrell was elected Reeve, but resigned in May of the same year, when William Blott was elected and held the office until the end of 1853; in 1854 George Docker was Reeve; in 1855 Robert Armour; in 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, Francis Ramsey; 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868 William John Aikens; 1869, Abram W. Thewlis; 1870, Henry Marshall; 1871, Abram W. Thewlis; 1872, Hugh Bradford; 1873, 1874 and 1875, Robert Ramsey; 1876 and 1877, Edward Logan; 1878, W. R. J. Blott. For the last twenty-five years James Blott has discharged the duties of Township Clerk.

The Township of Moulton.

About the year 1814 or 1815 the Earl of Selkirk purchased a tract of land on the Grand River from William Jarvis, who had negotiated with the Six Nation Indians for its surrender to the Government. This tract was designed by Lord Selkirk for a sheep pasture, and by him named Widderburn. He gave a mortgage for the amount of the purchase money to the trustees of the Nations, which has never been discharged and has probably never been paid. After visiting his purchase, he proceeded to the North-West, where he founded the Selkirk Settlement on the Red River.

On his way up the lakes he is said to have got into trouble with the Indians, and Sheriff Smith, of Niagara, was sent up to arrest him, but the Earl turned the tables on the Sheriff, arresting and detaining him some days, when he was released, Selkirk proceeding on his way to Rupert's Land. Sheriff Smith, on his return to Niagara, sold out the Widderburn tract to pay the cost of the attempted arrest, bidding it in himself; he soon afterwards sold it to Hon. Henry John Bolton for \$40,000, reserving to himself a few hundred acres. Mr. Bolton had it surveyed, and changed the name of the Township to Moulton, and opened it up for settlement. In 1826, the construction of the Dunnville dam was begun, and Bolton appointed William Mylne agent for the sale of his lands. Mr. Mylne was a Justice of the Peace, and agent for the Agricultural Bank. Dr. Kirk and Mr. Inman acted subsequently as agents for the sale of Bolton's lands.

In 1826, there were only four or five families residing in Moulton, and they were all along the river. Of these, Squire Anthony lived about a mile below where Dunnville now is, where he built a steam grist and saw mill and carried on a distillery. He was a magistrate and a man of great importance in those early days.

About a mile below Anthony's there lived a man named Anger, who is said to have been a Butler Ranger. Solomon Minor, in 1825,

lived where Dunnville now is. These, with one or two squatters, who have since disappeared, composed the white population of Moulton up to the time when the construction of the dam made Dunnville a place of some importance; then the lands in the Township came into market and settlement began. Previous to this, however, Lawrence Furry settled on the lake shore, and opened a tavern near Lowbanks; he was followed by one Ayers, who had been a ship carpenter in the royal navy, and who settled near Furry's.

The building of the dam and the Welland Canal feeder brought many laborers in, thus affording a market for farm produce, and building up the village of Dunnville, which soon became, as it has since continued to be, the shipping point for the produce of a large section of the County, and the chief business centre of Haldimand. In 1832, Andrew Hood, a native of Scotland, settled on the feeder, about a mile below the village; his sons now reside in Dunnville. In 1834 or 1835, John Bowman bought a farm on the north side of the feeder, where he still resides. In 1838, Archibald Galbraith bought a farm near Stromness, in which village he had lived six or seven years.

The Township of Moulton possesses a soil of unusual fertility, but having very imperfect natural facilities for drainage, its development has been slow, and in spite of the large sums spent by the municipality and by private individuals in opening ditches, a large area of land is still unfit for cultivation. Very fine farms are to be found along the Forks Road, Diltz Road, Inman Road, Robinson Road, and the lake shore. The soil on the high land is principally a sandy loam, and is for the most part well cultivated, while the flat land is a rich black muck, which will doubtless be of great value when drained and brought under cultivation. Good improved farms sell at prices ranging from \$30 to \$50 per acre.

On the organization of the Township in 1850, Dr. John Jarron was elected Reeve, and re-elected in 1851. He was succeeded by L. J. Weatherby in 1852; in 1853, A. Brownson was Reeve; in 1854, L. J. Weatherby; in 1855, A. Brownson; 1856, William Benson; 1857 and 1858, J. R. Brown; 1859, Jabez Amsden; 1860 and 1861, Lauchlan McCallum; 1862, James Dougher; 1863, Lauchlan McCallum; 1864, James Darraugh; 1865, James G. Campbell; 1866 and 1867, William Mossip; 1868, Augus Macdonald; 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, William Hutchinson; 1875, John Morrison; 1876, 1877 and 1878, Joseph Mumby. T. J. Galbraith has been Township Clerk since 1870.

The early settlers of Moulton met with rather more than the usual difficulties incident to the life of the pioneer. Dr. John Kirk furnishes us with his recollections of some of the incidents of bush life here, which may be of interest. He says: "In our early settlement the wolves were numerous and aggressive, doing much damage to the sheep and young stock. Deer were plentiful, and venison was called the poor man's meat; the hind quarters only were cared for, with the skin, the fore quarters being left for the wolves. In our neighborhood were discovered the skeletons of two mastedons, of immense size, pointing to a period when the fauna and flora were far different from the present.

Land was very cheap, from \$1 to \$5 per acre. The roads were only passable in winter, and sometimes in summer, but in the long spring and fall they were impassable. Many of the first settlers became discouraged and sold out, leaving for what they hoped were better places, while others with more capital and more perseverance remained, and have been rewarded for their energy by the possession of fine farms. The Great Marsh (the Cranberry Marsh) is being drained, and three railways pass through it, and the time now seems not far distant when it will be reclaimed and become the fitting abode of man. The malaria that more than decimated the families of the early residents has lost its virulence, and is now amenable to the treatment of the physician. The struggles of the first settlers in times of scarcity can hardly be understood by people of the present day. I do not now remember the date of the famine—a time still remembered by many; few had enough bread, and luxuries were entirely beyond our reach, the wheat crop having been an utter failure. Dunnville, our usual market town, was soon exhausted of its supplies, and our only dependence was on Mr. Murdy's packet boat, which was one day towed by horses down the Feeder to Port Robinson, returning the next, with from one to two barrels of flour, imported from the United States. A committee was appointed, consisting of Andrew Thompson, John Armour, Mr. St. John, and others, who, sitting in an unoccupied house, distributed the flour according to the wants of each family, a few pounds to each. Every bin in the mill had been swept of bran and shorts, and it was asserted that these sweepings were frequently put into water and stirred until the soluble parts were dissolved, and after the sediment had settled the water was drunk. I did not see this, but was credibly informed of its truth. Persons who owed me were willing to pay their accounts in work, but we had not food to board them, and had to give them receipts in full. Old Mr. Topp, who lives up the river in North Cayuga,

was one day searching for his stray horses and asked for his breakfast at the tavern in Canboro' village, but they could not supply him; he came on five miles to Sensabaugh's tavern, but could get no breakfast there, but was recommended to the doctor on the Robinson Road. Our breakfast consisted of a bowl of milk and a small slice of bread each: he fared the same as ourselves, and it was all we could give. He is still living and no doubt remembers the circumstance. A neighbor and myself having ten dollars between us, started out in search of wheat, and called upon every farmer likely to have any, but without success until nearly sunset. We came to a house on the top of the mountain where the owner had wheat, for which he wanted \$1.75 per bushel; it was largely mixed with chess, but we cheerfully invested our whole \$10.00 in it and took it to be ground at a mill under the mountain near Beamsville. We had to remain over night, and early in the morning, after our grist was ground, we went home to our anxious and expectant families.

"The newspapers of the day related instances of actual starvation, and I only relate these occurrences to show the wonderful change which industry and perseverance have wrought in the condition of the country in a few years.

"With railway and telegraph lines in every direction, supplies can be readily obtained from outside, thus rendering a famine here an impossibility. This should also teach the present generation that to the untiring industry and self-denial of their ancestors, they owe their present condition of prosperity, and that the stout-hearted pioneers deserve the gratitude and love in their declining years of the children for whose benefit these sacrifices were made."

The township of Moulton was formerly united with Sherbrooke, but a few years ago the latter became a separate municipality.

The Township of Rainham. ✓

The first white inhabitants of Rainham were Jacob Hoover, with his sons Abraham, David, Benjamin and Daniel, who came from Pennsylvania in 1791, and settled in the front of Rainham, where they purchased from the Government about 2,500 acres of land. Abraham Hoover settled on lot one, in the first concession, David Hoover on lot five in the first concession (now owned by Benjamin Hoover), Benjamin Hoover on lot seven in the first concession, and Daniel on the south end of lot one in the first concession. The eldest son, Christian Hoover, settled in Walpole, on lot 24 in the first concession, where his descendants are still to be found, and where in 1802 he built a water power grist and saw mill, which is elsewhere referred to. The Hoovers were Swiss or of Swiss descent, and of the Mennonite persuasion. They came here from Pennsylvania, traveling all the way in wagons, in which they carried all their moveable possessions. There were at that time no roads, and they were obliged to drive along the lake beach from Fort Erie. For some years they were obliged to go to mill to Sugar Loaf, near Port Colborne, or to Port Dover or Ryerse's Creek, until Christian Hoover built his little mill on Stoney Creek. Just before the beginning of the war of 1812 they bought ten barrels of salt for which they paid one hundred dollars. This supply lasted them until a short time before the conclusion of peace, when they were obliged to purchase another barrel, for which they had to pay fifty dollars. The Hoovers were always a thrifty and industrious family and soon effected large clearings, and became wealthy, as they were the first who had any surplus produce to sell to the settlers who took up land a few years after their own farms began to produce. They are now a numerous and wealthy family, and are among the most respectable and substantial yeoman of Haldimand. There were a number of others who took up land and began to make clearings along the lake shore of Rainham before the war of 1812, but most of them deserted to the Americans before the war was over, and thus lost their lands by confiscation. In 1816, when Peter Culver settled in Rainham, the township contained, beside the Hoover family, only Benjamin Stewart, on the Rainham Road, Shank, a Mennonite preacher, on the lake shore, Jacob Fite below Miller's Point, and on lot six, in the first concession, Michael Sprangle, a German from Pennsylvania.

In 1817, the Quarter Sessions, which met at Vittoria, appointed Benjamin Hoover pathmaster, with a "beat" extending from Stoney Creek eastward to the "Indian Line"; but it was some years before the Rainham Road was made passable for teams. As soon as the Dunnville dam was built the settlers in Rainham decided to have the Rainham Road opened to Dunnville, and Peter Culver accordingly was deputed to see the District Surveyor and urge him to survey the road through to Dunnville; he consented readily enough, provided the settlers would subscribe enough money to pay the surveyor. This they were unable or unwilling to do, and they all turned out and Peter Culver surveyed it out with a pocket compass, and the settlers turned out in the fall of 1829 and chopped out a road, which they made passable for sleighs as far as Dunnville, which then became, as it still is to a great extent, their market.

Previous to this they had to go to Chippawa or the Forty Mile Creek to sell their wheat, or to Port Dover, frequently getting only 37½ cents per bushel in goods, and the goods were sold at prices which made economy necessary. For a long time a bushel of wheat would hardly purchase a yard of the commonest print which can now be had for seven cents per yard. A print dress was in those days a luxury that very few of the farmers' wives or daughters could indulge in, home-made flannel being the material usually worn, winter and summer. The earlier settlers frequently found it almost impossible to get enough money to pay their taxes, which were then very light. The scarcity of money, or of produce to barter, and the enormous prices of manufactured articles, compelled the earlier settlers to make as many articles as their ingenuity and the appliances at their disposal permitted. Many of them made their own harness of basswood bark boiled in lye, which made a fair substitute for leather, especially as their vehicles consisted of wood-shod sleds, which could not be loaded heavily owing to the badness of the roads. About 1830 a grist mill was built at Nanticoke, which was a great accommodation to the residents of Rainham and Walpole, as it shortened the long and muddy journey to mill by several miles. In 1820 Edward Evans settled on the south-east corner of the township, where for some years he kept a tavern. East of him, as far as Port Maitland, there were no settlers and no clearings. He became a very prominent and wealthy man, was a Justice of the Peace and a Lieutenant-Colonel of militia, and at his death owned over a thousand acres of land. In the McKenzie rebellion he raised a company of seventy-five volunteers to uphold the authority of the Government, but all but one of the number (a son of Peter Culver of Rainham) were residents of Walpole. Some of his descendants are still living on the farm where he originally settled.

In 1829 James Drinkwater settled on lot sixteen in the second concession, where two of his sons still reside. He helped to clear out the Rainham Road, and by hard work and frugality left his sons good farms at his death, which occurred in 1867.

In 1832 Elder Vanloon, a Baptist preacher, settled on the lake shore, near Wardell's, and in the following year Peter Wardell and Timothy Wardell bought farms at the mouth of the Creek, which has since been known as Wardell's Creek. In 1835 Solomon Wardell, from Smithville, settled on the lake shore a short distance further west. His father was a United Empire Loyalist, and one of the early settlers of the County of Lincoln. Shortly after the completion of the dam at Dunnville the north part of the township began to be settled up, mostly by Germans, who were at first very poor indeed. Their thrift and industry has, in a few years, cleared and brought the rear of the township under cultivation, and placed them in circumstances of comfort, and in many cases even of affluence. Among the first of the German settlers in the north were Jacob Yeager, Louis Babion, Smelser, Holrood, Raichelds and many others, of whom want of space forbids mention. Rainham was organized as a municipality in 1850, when Joseph Gee was elected Reeve, and held the office until the beginning of 1856, when Leonard Yeager was elected; in 1857 Isaac Honsburger was Reeve, and in 1858 John Law was elected and held office until the end of 1866. In 1867 Jose W. Holmes was Reeve, and until January 1875, when he was succeeded by Hiram Gee, who held the office two years. Since the beginning of 1877 Jonas Nauman has been Reeve. The first Township Clerk was William Jones, who was succeeded by Samuel Robinson. He gave place to Edward Kent, who in 1862 was followed by Richard A. Havill, the present Clerk. The area of the township is about 25,000 acres, and is assessed at \$616,350, with a population of about 2,000. The soil is a stiff clay, but very productive and well cultivated. Farms are held at prices ranging from \$35 to \$60 per acre. There are no villages wholly in the township except Fisherville and Rainham Centre, the latter contains only a few houses and a population not exceeding seventy-five. Selkirk and Balmoral (elsewhere described) are partly in Rainham and partly in Walpole. Nelles Corners is mostly in Rainham, on the North Cayuga town line. It is a station on the Great Western Loop Line Railway, and contains a store, hotel, and a few shops and dwellings. Its population is less than one hundred. Fisherville is the centre of the German settlement; it is a neat village with a population of about one hundred and fifty souls. It has two stores, a hotel, a harness shop, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, etc., etc. The Germans in this part of Rainham are mostly Lutherans, and have a handsome brick church at Fisherville, and a large membership, consisting of over eighty families. There is a rifle club at Fisherville, among the members of which are the best rifle shots in Haldimand.

The Township of Canborough.

In 1784 the Township of Canborough was given to Captain John Dochstader (except lots in the Indian Reserve) by Brant, with the concurrence of the chiefs of the Six Nations. About 1810 an American Quaker named Benjamin Canby came up from Queenston,

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

where he had been living, and negotiated with the Captain for the purchase of 19,500 acres of the "Dochstader Tract," as Canborough was then called, for \$20,000, for which sum he was to execute a mortgage on the lands to the Indian Trustees; but Canby surreptitiously obtained possession of the patent, and then refused either to pay for the land or execute the mortgage.

Canby was a tanner by trade, and originally from Philadelphia, but had been doing business for some time at Queenston, where he had failed a short time before his arrival in Canborough. He was thrifty, energetic, and far-seeing, and reports say, although a Quaker, not over scrupulous in his dealings. The land was sold by Capt. Dochstader for the benefit of his two Indian children (both daughters), one of whom died at an early age. The balance of the land, 1,750 acres, he retained, and is now known as the "Dochstader Tract." Chauncey Burnham and Oliver Burnham successively married the surviving daughter of Capt. Dochstader, and thus got possession of the greater part of the remaining land. Mrs. Farr, now living on the Dochstader Tract, is the only surviving child of Capt. D.'s daughter, and the land has all gone out of the hands of the descendants of the original owner. Canby named his estate Canborough, and established himself on the Talbot Road, where he laid out a village which he named, in compliment to himself probably, Canborough Village. Instead of having the township laid out for the convenience of settlers in lots and concessions, he had it surveyed into blocks of unequal size and irregular shape, and projected roads, all of which converged and centered in Canborough village. The Canboro' or Talbot Road was of course projected before Canby's time, but the Darling Road was opened under his direction from Canboro' village to Windecker's on the Grand River, and took its name from Thomas Darling, a nephew of Canby. The Indiana road connects that village with Canboro' village. There was also the Dunnville road from Canboro' to Dunnville, and another road from Canboro' towards Hamilton. These are the only main roads in the township, except the Moot Road and the River Road. There never was a Government survey made of Canborough; but Canby, for convenience, divided it into three concessions, the Oswego Creek being the division between the first and second, and a crooked line along which there is no road allowance, forms the southern limit of the second concession. Among the earlier settlers of Canborough were Peter Swick, who lived about a mile from the village on the Hamilton Road; he was a native of New Jersey. Peter Melick settled on the Talbot road, a short distance east of the village about 1811; Matthew Smith came shortly afterwards from the State of New York, and built a mill and became a prominent person in the village of Canborough. There were originally three brothers of the Smith's, and after operating their mill for a time traded it to Canby for land. Matthew Smith then built a small mill on the Dunnville Road, the motive power of which was horses, and the stones were made from common hardheads. This primitive contrivance soon gave place to a water-power grist and saw mill, which Mr. Smith built where Melick's mill now stands. The descendants of Matthew Smith are now among the most respectable and influential men of Canborough, and still own much of the land which was originally purchased by Matthew Smith. The Melicks are still in possession of nearly all of the original purchase, but not more than fifty acres of the land Peter Swick purchased is now held by his descendants. About 1814 Samuel Birdsell, a native of Delaware, and a nephew to Canby, settled north of the village. He acted as secretary for Canby, and at his death got the largest share of his property. Storm Follick (or Vollick), a United Empire Loyalist, settled on the Darling Road at an early date. Adam Moot, from the township of Grantham, but of German descent, settled in the north-east part of the township in 1835, where his descendants still reside. William Fitch, a relative of Canby's, and a native of the State of New York, came here in 1832, and for many years carried on a large business at the village, having mills and a store. Thomas Darling, a nephew of Canby's, came in 1840, and at Canby's death got a portion of his property as well as Fitch and Birdsell.

Major Robinson was an early settler in the easterly part of the township, and it was in his honor that the town line between Canborough and Moulton was called the Robinson Road. He bought six or seven hundred acres of land and built a mill and kept a store near where Attercliffe station now is. He long since disappeared, and his land is now known as the Ebenezer Block.

John Folmsbee was also an early settler of Canborough village, coming there in 1834. When the Swicks, Melicks, and Smiths came to Canborough there were no roads by which the township could be reached, and they had therefore to ascend the Chippawa and Oswego creeks in canoes, and brought all their property by those conveyances. Canborough was formerly well timbered with pine and oak, but the valuable timber is nearly all consumed. A steam saw mill is still operated at Canborough village by Mr. B. Crane, but the supply of logs is fast becoming exhausted. The first church erected in the township was made of hewed logs and was

built by means of a "bee" of the settlers. Not very many years ago it was still standing, though built in 1824.

In 1850 the first Township Council met and elected Barton Farr Reeve; in 1851, Amos Bradshaw was Reeve; in 1852, Jacob H. Bradshaw; 1853 and 1854, Barton Farr; 1855 and 1856, Calvin S. Kelsy; 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, William F. Burl; 1868, Walter Melick; 1869, Barton Farr; 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, Samuel Swayze. The population is about one thousand, and the assessed value \$288,805. James W. Shaver is Township Clerk. The soil is mostly a hard clay, but along the river there is a large tract of sandy loam of a good quality. Improved farms sell at from \$20 to \$50 per acre.

The only village in the township is Canborough village, where Talbot Road crosses the Oswego Creek. It has a steam saw mill, a couple of stores and a hotel, and has a population of about 100. A handsome school-house has lately been erected in the village, which speaks well for the liberality of the inhabitants. The township is crossed by three railways, the Grand Trunk, the Great Western Loop Line and the Canada Southern.

The Township of North Cayuga ✓

Is bounded on the north-west by Seneca and Oneida, on the southwest by Rainham, on the south by South Cayuga, and on the east by Canborough. The Grand River flows nearly through the centre of the township. It contains 37,337 acres, including road allowances and the river, and has a population of about 2,800, and is assessed at \$760,163. It formerly formed part of the Indian Reservation, but was surrendered to the Government about 1832, and in 1834, after it was surveyed, a public sale of the lands in the township was held in Hamilton. About 1784 John Huff, a United Empire Loyalist, and a member of Butler's band of Rangers, was given a block of land on the north side of the river, which is still known as the Huff Tract. John Huff resided on his land until the war of 1812, when the loyalty which seemed to have actuated him during the Revolutionary war, evaporated, and he went over to the Americans and was seen no more in Canada. George Windecker kept a tavern at Gifford's Ferry, on the north side of the river, and when the land came into market he bought the lot on which his tavern stood. It is now owned by his son. The township was surveyed by Jones, who took land from the Government in payment. The block he thus obtained is known as the Jones Tract.

As soon as the lands came into market they were speedily taken up and settled. David Reid came in in 1833, and in the following year bought at the sale lots 6, 7 and 8 in the 3rd concession, where he still resides. About forty-three years ago Samuel Rogers, a native of England, settled near DeCewsville, and still lives there; and about the same time Alexander Windrum, a Scotchman, settled near the same place; he is still living. Edmund DeCew (living) and Robert DeCew (dead) came in about the same time, and settled at DeCewsville, which was so named in their honor. They were the sons of United Empire Loyalists, and came here from the Beaver Dams near Thorold. Donald Campbell, a native of Scotland, and John Murray and Henry Lawrence, both from Ireland, settled in North Cayuga about forty-two years ago, and are still living. In 1837 Dr. James Mitchell, a Scotchman, settled near Nelles' Corners; he was one of the earliest medical practitioners in the County, and has been dead some years. John Topp, who is still living, and Richard Murphy, who died some years ago, were among the earliest settlers in the easterly part of the township. They were both Englishmen, and were successful settlers. Among the early settlers were also James Wesson, H. Bruce, William McFarland and John McFarland, all of whom are living except Mr. Bruce.

The township possesses a soil of fair productiveness, and the farmers are, as a rule, in comfortable circumstances; the surface is undulating and the drainage good. There are several deposits of plaster of Paris or gypsum, which are not worked, however, to their full capacity. In 1850 the Township was organized, and the following gentlemen elected to the first Council: Duncan Campbell, William DeCew, John Chrysler, John Walsh and David Thompson, the latter being elected the first Reeve; in 1851 Edmund DeCew was Reeve; in 1852, O. S. Phelps; in 1853 and 1854, William DeCew; in 1855, George Findlay; in 1856, Charles Walker; in 1857, 1858 and 1859, Dr. James Mitchell; in 1860 and 1861, George Findlay; in 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, Thomas Gowling; in 1866, Thornell Hodder; in 1867 and 1868, James Kinnean; in 1869, 1870 and 1871, Nicholas Lockie; in 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875, William Bullock; in 1876, David E. Best; in 1877 and 1878, William Bullock. In 1850 Robert V. Griffiths was appointed Township Clerk, and was succeeded in 1868 by Alexander Windrum, and in 1869 James Mitchell, the present incumbent of the office, was appointed. Mr. Mitchell is also Treasurer of North Cayuga.

The only villages in the township are Canfield or Azoff and DeCewsville.

CANFIELD OR AZOFF

Is a station on the Buffalo and Lake Huron branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, with a population of about 250 or 300. It was laid out by the Government, and the lots sold for the benefit of the Indians. Canfield has several stores, blacksmith shops, hotels and churches. Its improvement within the past few years has been slow.

DECCEWSVILLE

is situated on the Loop Line Railway about midway between Nelles Corners and Cayuga, and contains a store, hotel and blacksmith shops, as well as a saw and planing mill of some magnitude. Although not a regular railway station trains sometimes call there, and freight is shipped from and brought to DeCewsville by rail. The population does not exceed 150, although the village is very much scattered.

The Township of South Cayuga ✓

Contains only about 13,500 acres of land, but, as its soil is of unusual richness, and the population industrious and thrifty, the township presents an appearance of wealth and substantial progress equalled by few townships of its extent in Canada. The population are mostly Germans, or of German descent, who are to a great extent peaceable, sober and industrious.

John Dochstader was the first settler, obtaining a block of land from Brant about 1784. He was nineteen years old when the Revolutionary war broke out, and, after hesitating some time, he joined the "Patriots," with whom he served for some years, and would have probably remained with the Continental army throughout the war had he not been taken a prisoner by the Mohawks. John Dochstader seemed by his conduct to have been of a vacillating, unstable turn of mind, easily influenced by circumstances. After remaining a prisoner among the Mohawks a short time he cast his lot with the British by joining Butler's Rangers, in which he continued until the close of the war, when he came to Canada and settled on the land given to him by Brant on the Grand River. Here he continued to reside until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when his natural instability again manifested itself, and he for the third time changed his allegiance, and, abandoning his land, upon which he had made but slight improvements, removed with his family to the States. When there he took no part in the war, but remained there until his death, which took place some years later. As the land was not patented, but held under a "Brant Lease," it was not confiscated, but years afterwards the block was claimed by Wilhelm Fradenburgh, a German, from the State of New York, who had married one of John Dochstader's Indian daughters. The Chiefs, after a good deal of hesitation, confirmed the lease, or made a new one, rather, in Fradenburgh's name, for the block originally given to John Dochstader, which has since been known as the Fradenburgh Tract. Perry Gifford lived on this block of land before the war of 1812, and some of his descendants still live there. Oliver Burnham, a son-in-law of Captain John Dochstader, of Canborough, lived in South Cayuga before the war of 1812.

South Cayuga was not surrendered by the Indians until 1832, nor was it opened for settlement until a year or two later.

In 1835 John Honsburger settled on the Rainham Road, where his children still live, and John Fry two or three years later, near Fry's Corners, and about the same time Christian Rittenhouse and David Honsburger settled in South Cayuga, of which they were among the earliest settlers except Burnham, Gifford and Fradenburg. About the same date a number of German Mennonites from the Twenty Mile Creek bought farms here for their sons, who came in a short time afterwards.

In 1850 the first Township Council met and Robert Cook was chosen Reeve, and held office until the end of 1851; in 1852, Geo. Webster was Reeve; in 1853 and until the end of 1861, Wm. Cook held the position continuously; he was succeeded in 1862 by Robert Cook, who continued to hold the Reeveship until the beginning of 1868, when Charles Edie succeeded him; in 1869, John Fry was Reeve; in 1870 and 1871, Charles Edie; in 1872 and 1873, Oliver Burnham; in 1874 and 1875, Elias Furry; in 1876, Valentine Honsburger; in 1877 and 1878, Valentine Dohn. Isaac Fry, the Postmaster at South Cayuga P. O., is Township Clerk. The assessed value of the township in 1878 was \$295,601, and the population about a thousand.

Major Charles Edie was one of the earliest and most respected residents of South Cayuga, where he had a large farm and a storehouse on the river, where he bought grain for many years. He died in the spring of 1878.

South Cayuga contains no villages, unless Fry's Corners (South

Cayuga P. O.) can be termed one; it has a store, a church, a blacksmith shop, and two or three farm dwellings, but no hotel; in fact there is none in the township.

The Township of Sherbrooke.

Up to 1820 this township belonged to the Six Nation Indians, with the exception of the three naval reserves, comprising 295 acres. In 1820 Hon. William Dickson obtained a patent for 4,000 acres, comprising the whole of the present township, excepting the naval reserves.

The price obtained by the Indians for this land seems ridiculously small, in view of its present value, in fact the Indians got really nothing for the tract, Mr. Dickenson, who was a lawyer, agreeing to give professional advice and services to the chiefs for the 4,000 acres. Whether the professional services were ever rendered, or whether they were ever needed, is difficult to tell, but the township was opened for settlement at once.

One of the first white settlers was Jacob Niece, a Pennsylvanian, of German descent, who had lived at Sugar Loaf about a year, but, being troubled with ague, he determined to remove. He enquired of some Indians where he could get land for settlement, on which good spring water could be obtained. The Indians guided him up the lake shore to Sherbrooke, where they showed him a beautiful spring of pure water at the "High Banks," or lot 11 in the 2nd concession. Mr. Niece purchased land there in 1822, and soon effected a clearing. In addition to pure water Mr. Niece found the richest soil in Ontario, and became wealthy. He has passed away from the scene of his toil and success, but his descendants are now among the wealthiest and most respectable residents of the township. William Furry, also a Pennsylvanian, of German descent took up land and settled here about the same time. In 1812 Mr. Furry took part in the defence of his country, and is now, at the age of 85, in receipt of the honorary stipend voted by Parliament to the veterans of 1812. Between 1820 and 1822 David Deamud came here from Black Creek, in the County of Welland, with his sons, and about the same time Daniel Dickout, John Knisley (Lot 9 in 2nd Con.), John Lapp (near the "High Banks"), Henry Minor and Hay Kinnard came in. All these were of German descent, and were United Empire Loyalists. Two or three years later John Root, an American, settled near the east side of Sherbrooke. Just after the war of 1812 a regiment of Highlanders were stationed at Port Maitland, which was a naval station of some importance. They remained some years. Squire King, a soldier, received his discharge there, and bought lot 7 in the 1st concession, and afterwards bought a large quantity of land in this vicinity, which is still owned by his descendants, who are among the wealthy and respectable residents of the township. In 1834 William Chalmers, a Scotchman, settled on the lake shore on the "Low Banks."

Of all the pioneers mentioned above, whose patience and persevering labors converted the wilds of Sherbrooke into a rich farming township, there only remain alive William Furry, Henry Minor, John Root, and Hay Kinnard, the latter being now about 90 years old.

At the time of the first settlement there were no markets, and wheat had to be teamed to Chippawa, and was then sold at 50 cents per bushel. In 1834 only three wagons were owned in the township; they were the property respectively of Messrs. Niece, Furry and Deamud, who also had horses. The other settlers were forced to be content with wood-shod sleds drawn by oxen; these sleds were used winter and summer. At that time \$1.00 paid the taxes on 100 acres of land, and those taxes were considered oppressively high, and so they were in view of the scarcity of money. In 1878 the assessed value of the 4,637 acres of land, which are comprised in the township, was \$73,650, and the population 276. Sherbrooke has been a separate municipality since 1875, before which date it was united with Moulton. Mr. James Dougher was the first Reeve, being elected in 1876. In 1877 Mr. Daniel Dickout was elected, and still holds the office. Mr. William Chambers has been Township Clerk since 1875.

The soil is for the most part a strong clay loam, but on the "High Bank" it is in some places a gravelly loam. The land is all good, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Prices of land vary from \$40 to \$75 per acre.

There are three naval reserves, one at Port Maitland containing 232 acres, one of 33 acres at Barb Point, and one at Mohawk Bay of 30 acres.

Dangerous reefs exist a few miles off the shore, and a lighthouse is maintained by the Government on Gull Island, which is about a mile from the main land.

The Village of Dunnville.

About 1825 Solomon Minor settled on the present site of Dunnville, and two years later the construction of the dam across the Grand River was begun. It was at first proposed to dam the river at Port Maitland, but the Company was prevented from doing so by Commodore Barron, then in command at the naval station there, who refused to allow the dam to be built within five miles of the mouth of the river. The present site of the dam was, therefore selected, and as soon as the selection was made Oliver Phelps bought three lots from Hon. Henry John Bolton, and had them laid out into village lots, which were soon sold, and buildings began to be erected on them. The progress of the new village was, however, for some time very slow, as most of the laborers employed on the dam and Feeder lived in boarding houses, and after the works were completed moved away. At that time there were no roads in the adjacent townships communicating with Dunnville, only a path along the river bank. The Robinson Road was chopped out in 1833 and the Diltz Road the following year, but neither were fit for travel for a couple of years afterwards, except in winter or late in summer. The Rainham Road was not rendered passable for teams until later. Mr. Wilkinson, of Buffalo, was the contractor for the building of the dam, which, with the Feeder, was built by the Welland Canal Company, of which the late Hon. William Hamilton Merritt was the promoter and manager. The Feeder was finished on the 28th September, 1829, on which day the water was first let in. For years the Feeder was so shallow that when the weeds grew up in the summer the Company had to have it mowed out in order to allow the water to run through in sufficient quantities to supply the canal. The Company, in order to encourage manufacturing, announced before the completion of the works that the mill or factory which should be the first to get in running order after the Feeder was finished should have perpetual exemption from water rent.

Oliver Phelps, of Dunnville, and Mr. Keefer, of Thorold, built each a mill at those points, and hurried their completion in order to avail themselves of the Company's offer. Mr. Keefer had his mill built first, but Mr. Phelps had the machinery in his before the roof was on, and had it ready to grind wheat as soon as the water was let into the canal, thus winning the prize before the water had time to reach Keefer's mill at Thorold, which was also ready. The Company, however, gave the privilege of perpetual free water power to both mills. Andrew Thompson, now of Port Dover, built a saw mill here about the same time, and about 1836 Camp & Munson, James R. Benson and Clark Bros., built mills at Dunnville, or across the river at Haldimand. In 1833 a German named Deffenbacher built a carding mill, and shortly afterwards (1835) L. J. Weatherby came to Dunnville to work in it and soon afterwards bought it. Mr. Weatherby enlarged and carried it on for some time. James Sime settled here in 1835, and George Sime a few years later. They are both living, as well as John Edgar, who came in the same year. Before this, however, John Armour, who still lives in the village, settled there, and Mr. St. John about the same time. These were the principal business men for some time. Mr. Kennedy opened the first tavern in a log building, which he kept while the Dam and Feeder were being built.

To the almost unlimited water-power obtainable Dunnville owes much of its early prosperity and subsequent growth. The shipping facilities furnished by the canal and the excellent harbor at Port Maitland, have made it the market where nearly all the surplus grain of the surrounding townships is handled; and the building of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway has given Dunnville increased advantages as a business centre.

Owing to these advantages, and to the enterprise of the business men of the village, it has maintained a degree of prosperity, even in the last few years of depression, equalled by very few communities of its population in Ontario. Its population is now about two thousand and is increasing; it is well built, mostly with brick, and some of the stores are large and substantial structures, notably those erected by the late Samuel Amsden, who was at one time an enterprising and wealthy business man. He built the store now occupied by F. J. Ramsay (of which we give a sketch), known as the Boswell Hall store, and another now occupied as a hotel—the "Queen's." Dunnville has a large number of well stocked stores, and a few fairly prosperous manufacturing establishments, for a full description of which we refer our readers to our advertising columns. Two weekly newspapers are published here, and are well supported. They are more fully described on another page.

Dunnville was formerly part of the Township of Moulton, but was on January 1st, 1860, erected into a separate municipality, when John Jarro was elected Reeve; in 1861 and 1862 Jabez Amsden was Reeve; in 1863, John Parry; in 1864, Matthew Gash; in 1865, Jabez Amsden; in 1866, George Sime; in 1867 and 1868, Matthew Gash; 1869, Angus MacDonald; 1870 and 1871, John T. Johnson; 1872, Harmon Root; 1873, John T. Johnson; 1874 and

1875, Harmon Root; 1876, Matthew Gash; 1877 and 1878, Arthur Boyle. The assessed value of the real and personal property of the village was in 1878, \$503,020; the amount of land within the corporate limits is 780 acres. Dunnville has several excellent hotels and many handsome residences; there is an efficient fire brigade and two brass bands. The Imperial Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have agencies here, being the only banks doing business in the County of Haldimand.

The Village of Caledonia.

Ronald McKinnon was one of the earliest, and, for many years, was the principal inhabitant of Caledonia, to which place he came in 1835 as a contractor on the Grand River Navigation Company's works. At that date there was a tavern, kept by one Bryant, on the spot where the post office now stands, and two log houses built by the Indians, one of which was occupied by a white man named Crawford. In 1834 a saw mill was built in the old village of Seneca by Jacob Turner, who was also a contractor on the Navigation Company's works, and Mr. James Little built a store and dwelling at the same place. Jackson, the Company's engineer, built a house at Stoney Creek, a short distance from the village. For a time the old village seemed destined to be the centre of the future settlement, until the building of the Hamilton and Port Dover plank road was begun. Before this (1836) Mr. McKinnon had built a saw mill near the present location of the woolen factory, and had a store in a log building where he lived. He built the dam and lock for the Navigation Company, and energetically pushed the interests of his end of the village. In 1842 the bridge across the river was begun, and the success of Caledonia (as Mr. McKinnon had named his village) over Seneca was assured. The completion of the plank road, a year or two later, gave Caledonia a still greater advantage. The village was laid out by the Government, by whom the lots were sold. In 1844 Mr. McKinnon, who had the contract for grading the plank road from Hagersville to Port Dover, built a grist mill, and in 1848 a woolen factory, which was afterwards consumed by fire, but Mr. McKinnon almost immediately erected the present handsome brick factory, which has for some time, until lately, unfortunately been idle. John McDonald came here in 1844, and Mr. Alex. McBay in the same year. James Olds, sr., opened a tavern in the village in 1843 or 1844, which he kept for some time. In 1852 the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway was built, but it did not add to the prosperity of the village as largely as was anticipated. Caledonia has a woolen mill, two large flouring mills, a saw mill, a plaster mill and an agricultural implement factory, beside carriage and other shops, and numerous stores. Being situated at the junction of the Hamilton and North Western and Grand Trunk Railways, with almost unlimited water power, and in the midst of an exceptionally fine agricultural district, Caledonia is destined to be in the not distant future a manufacturing centre of some importance, and a good market for the agricultural products of the surrounding townships. Its population is now nearly twelve hundred, and its assessed value \$210,180. It was incorporated as a village in 1853, when Ranald McKinnon was elected Reeve; in 1854 Alexander Scobie was Reeve; in 1855, John McDonald; in 1856, John Alexander; in 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, John Scott; in 1861, John McKinnon; in 1862, John Scott; in 1863, Christopher Young; 1864 and 1865, William R. Smart; 1866, John McKinnon; 1867 and 1868, William R. Smart; 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, John Scott; 1873, Ranald McKinnon; 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, John Scott; Mr. Scott was also elected in 1878, but resigned in August, when Daniel McQuarry was elected. A. C. Buck was clerk of the municipality in 1853 and 1854, since which date James Aldridge has held the office. Caledonia is pleasantly situated on both banks of the Grand River, and contains some handsome public buildings and business blocks, as well as tasteful and elegant private dwellings. The high school building is a credit to the village, and the Methodist Church is also a handsome structure.

The firm of McQuarry, Thorburn & Munro are extensive millers and grain dealers, and have done much to make Caledonia one of the best markets for grain in the country; with two mills running constantly, they employ a large force of men, adding largely to the trade of the village. For many years the floods on the river carried away the wooden bridges at this place almost annually, causing great damage to the trade of the village and surrounding country, until in 1875, when the County Council constructed the present handsome iron structure which connects the two parts of the village.

The Village of Cayuga.

The County Town is situated on the Grand River, where it is crossed by the Talbot Road, or Stage Road, as it is sometimes called. It contains a population of over nine hundred, and there are fourteen

hundred acres of land within the Corporation limits. Shortly after the surrender by the Indians of the townships within the "Indian Lines," the Government had the survey made of the town plot, and the lots, as well as all the other lands in the old Reservation, were sold by the Government, as trustees for the Six Nation Indians, and the proceeds invested for their benefit. In 1842 there were only five houses in the village, and the sixth was built by Samuel McClung in that year. Lumbering was then the chief and only industry; pine and oak were plentiful, and the trade in timber and lumber was the only business carried on, and almost the sole employment of the first residents. John Waters lived here in 1842, and John Welch and Michael Finlan kept taverns in the new village. They are now deceased. Mr. Cockshutt, of Brantford, owned two houses, and supplied John Waters (who kept a store) with goods. George Robinson kept a shoe shop on the spot now occupied by the Campbell House. Duncan Campbell kept a store before and after 1842, and was also supplied at first by Mr. Cockshutt; and Joseph Hurstell had a wagon shop here at that date. He was afterwards Reeve of the village, and an unsuccessful candidate for parliamentary honors. Samuel McClung opened a school in the village in 1842 and kept it for five years—he is still living in the village. Edward Welch, a lumberman, settled on the westerly side of the river about 1845.

Previous to 1842 a joint stock company had built a bridge a short distance above the present bridge, and Barnard Duffy kept a toll-gate on the Island. That bridge was long since carried away, and succeeding ones met the same fate until the County Council, in 1871,

built the present handsome and durable structure. Thomas H. Aikman was the first lawyer, settling here in 1849.

In 1850 Cayuga became the capital of the new County of Haldimand, and in January, 1851, the Court House was completed and opened. This contributed greatly to the growth and advancement of the village, which for many years was a busy and prosperous place; but the building of railways diverted the trade from the river, and when the timber in the surrounding country was exhausted, Cayuga, in common with the other villages along the river, received a check in its progress from which it has not, even yet, fully recovered.

The absence of water-power has prevented the successful establishment of manufactures, although the municipality has displayed great liberality in the encouragement of manufacturing industry. A few years ago an iron foundry and agricultural implement factory was established, receiving a bonus from the village, but owing to the stagnation in trade and the incompetency of the proprietors it resulted in failure. It has lately been re-opened, however, under better auspices, and is likely to succeed.

Two destructive fires, three or four years ago, consumed a large portion of the village, including the principal business places, and owing to the "hard times" the burnt district has been only partially rebuilt. Cayuga has a High School which enjoys a good reputation for efficiency, and several handsome churches. Much of the land in the village plot is still held by the Government in trust for the Indians, and this land is, of course, exempt from taxation, thus

making the burden fall more heavily on the owners of patented lots, and reducing the assessable value of the real estate of the village to a figure far below its real value. In 1878 the total assessed value of the real and personal property of Cayuga only reached \$122,725. The village was incorporated in 1859 with a population of seven hundred and fifty, and the first Council, which met in 1860, consisted of the following members: Joseph Hurstell, Reeve; Thornell Hodder, E. S. Martin, George Acheson, and Ed. Welch, Councillors. In 1861, 1862 and 1863 Joseph Hurstell was Reeve; in 1864 John R. Martin; in 1865, 1866 and 1867, Joseph Hurstell; in 1868, John R. Martin; in 1869 and 1870, Edward U. Sayers; in 1871, G. S. Cotter; in 1872, Benjamin Baxter; in 1873 and 1874, Jacob Young; in 1875 and 1876, Thomas H. Aikman; in 1877 and 1878, D. T. Rogers. The Municipal Council for 1878 consisted of D. T. Rogers, Reeve; Alex. Baird, W. H. Nelles, M. McClung and James Hoshal, Councillors. E. C. Campbell, editor and proprietor of the *Haldimand Advocate*, is Municipal Clerk, and James Mitchell is Treasurer.

The exhibitions of the County of Haldimand Agricultural Society are held at Cayuga, and the exhibits of thoroughbred cattle owned by Mr. John R. Martin, a resident of the village, are very creditable to the County.

Some years ago the village Council erected a handsome two-story brick Town Hall, the lower story of which is occupied as a printing office, the upper story being reserved for Council meetings, band practice concerts and other entertainments.

Personal Sketches of some of the Prominent Men of Haldimand.

THE LATE MICHAEL HARcourt, M. P. P.

Michael Harcourt was born 1819, at Perth, Scotland, and died 1872, at York, Ontario.

This single sentence would suffice for a biographical sketch of the late Michael Harcourt, Esq., M.P.P., of the County of Haldimand, for a faultless private life and a spotless political career have given him a record that makes his name and memory hallowed with a lasting reverence.

He succeeded William Lyon McKenzie in Parliament (who was elected for Haldimand in the spring of 1851), and during the bitter contests, in which he opposed separate schools and advocated representation by population, he maintained that gentlemanly bearing and showed himself possessed of that extraordinary intelligence which seemed to emanate from a mine of knowledge, endeared him to every friend and acquaintance, and commanded the respect of his political foes. He was an uncompromising Reformer, who invariably voted for economy and good government, and for brilliancy of thought, charm of diction and ready repartee Mr. Harcourt had few equals, and in his demise Canada lost one of her ablest men, and Haldimand one of Nature's true noblemen.

Seven sons and a legion of admiring friends mourn that cruel fate, which, yet so early in life, threw the dark mantle of death over a father so loved and honored, and a man so universally admired and respected.

THE LATE RICHARD MARTIN.

This atlas would not be complete without the following short sketch of the late Colonel Richard Martin, first Sheriff of the County of Haldimand, whose portrait will be found on another page of this work. He settled in this County in the latter part of 1833, having purchased his late residence, near York, in the Township of Seneca, from John Weir, a brother of the late William Weir.

Richard Martin was the second son of the once celebrated Colonel Richard Martin, of Connemara, County of Galway, Ireland, commonly called "Humanity Martin," the then largest landed proprietor in England or Ireland, and who represented Galway in the Irish Parliament while it contained such men as Flood, Grattan, Curran, &c. He sat for the County until the union, after which he represented it in the British Parliament for many years, and there earned the appellation of "Humanity Martin," by obtaining the passage of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, then considered by many an interference with the liberty of the subject, but now a part of the statute law of all civilized nations, including Canada. The late Sheriff Martin was born on the ancestral estate on the 25th March, 1797, and married, early in life, Emily Sylvia Kirwan, daughter of John Kirwan, K. C., of Dublin, Ireland, and emigrated, with his wife and family, to Canada in the

summer of 1833. Unlike his father and elder brother, Thomas Barnwall Martin, who also represented the County of Galway in the British Parliament after his father till his death, the late Sheriff did not seek parliamentary distinction, but having been early in life an officer in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the old martial spirit then prevailing in the British army never forsook him, and on the breaking out of the unfortunate rebellion in 1837, he with many others marched to the frontier and remained on duty some months, on the lines near Chippawa. On his return he raised a volunteer company in the County, and was afterwards appointed Colonel in the Haldimand militia.

In 1850 he was appointed Sheriff of the County of Haldimand, which position he filled until the time of his death. His wife pre-deceased him some years. He left, at his death, five sons:—Richard Martin, Q. C., of Hamilton; John Robert Martin, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney of Haldimand; Evan Stratford Martin, late Deputy-Sheriff, who conducted the business of the office during the twenty-seven years of its continuance to the death of the late Sheriff; Frederick Oliver Martin, a prominent agriculturist who resides on, and is now proprietor of, the old homestead near York; and Edward Martin, Q.C., of Hamilton.

When Col. Martin and his family first settled in the County it was almost a wilderness, chiefly inhabited by the Six Nation Indians, of whom but few now remain. Then many of what are now the finest townships were covered by the unbroken forest. Col. Martin was known throughout the County of Haldimand and neighboring counties, and was much esteemed by all for his kindly manner and many good qualities. He was always an interested observer of matters affecting the interests of the country at large, and of this County in particular. He was for many years a member of the municipal council of the then District, and one of the originators and directors of the Gore Bank, and was ever ready to bear his part in everything that conduced to the welfare of the country. He died at his old residence, near York, on the 4th of April, 1878, in the eighty-second year of his age, and lies buried in the churchyard of St. John's Church, York.

Mr. John Robert Martin, whose likeness and residence has a place in the pages of this work, the second son of the late Sheriff Martin, is a practising barrister of high standing in the County and a leading agriculturist, being a quiet promoter of good stock-breeding, in the introduction and improvement of which he has taken a very active part, with much benefit to the County; and he and his brother, Mr. Evan Stratford Martin, are also large property holders in the County and county town, and earnest promoters in all matters conducive to the best interests of the County.

Mr. J. R. Martin was appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County in 1857, and County Crown Attorney on the institution of that

office in the following year, both of which positions he now holds, with a full measure of public satisfaction.

ARTHUR BOYLE.

Mr. Boyle, Warden of the County of Haldimand for 1878, was born at Thorold, in the County of Welland, on the 13th March, 1842, and is the son of one of the early settlers of that county. He is of Irish extraction, and spent the earlier part of his life in Thorold where he received his education. At the age of sixteen he began his business training, and until 1865 was a dry goods salesman. In that year he removed to Dunnville and began business for himself, and has been a successful dealer in dry goods, clothing, etc. In 1869, he was elected to the Municipal Council of Dunnville, and was re-elected the following year. In 1875 and 1876 he was again in the Council, and was presented with a handsome gold watch at the end of 1875 by his friends in Dunnville as a mark of their approval of his course while in the Council. In 1877 he was elected Reeve of the village, and in 1878 was re-elected to the position. In 1878 he was elected Warden of the County of Haldimand, a position he has filled with marked ability and success. His municipal course has been one of economy and close attention to the details of municipal expenditure, and a large reduction has been made under his auspices in the cost of the village government. He has always displayed a willingness to encourage any project having for its object the moral or material advancement of Dunnville and vicinity. In his business his quiet kindly manner has made him extremely popular as a merchant, and as a consequence he enjoys a large and profitable custom.

DR. JOHN KIRK.

Throughout the easterly part of Haldimand no man is better known or more universally and deservedly esteemed than Dr. John Kirk of Attercliffe Station. He is a native of England, having been born in Sheffield on the 9th of January, 1805, where he received his early education. He obtained the elementary knowledge of his profession in the Sheffield General Infirmary, in which he was for some time a pupil. In 1830 he acted as hospital surgeon in the 3rd Light Dragoons, in place of the regimental surgeon, who was sick. In the same year Dr. Kirk passed an examination before the Medical Board of the Sheffield General Infirmary, and three years later emigrated to Canada with his wife and daughter. After a residence of two years in the neighborhood of Toronto he removed to the County of Haldimand, and settled near his present place of residence; for some years he acted as agent for the sale of the lands of Hon. Henry John Bolton, and such was the energy he threw into the work that nearly the whole of the northerly part of Moulton was colonized through his efforts.

At the advice of Hon. Mr. Boulton he decided to prepare him

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF HALDIMAND COUNTY,

Giving Names of the Principal Professional and Business Men in the Townships and Villages, a Description of their Business, and of the Principal Producers of Each Township who Patronize this Atlas.

TOWNSHIP OF WALPOLE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.		
Allan, Bryce.....	Con. 8	Lot 7	1846	Canada.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer and Dairyman.	Jones, J. L.....	Con. 7	Lot 4	1850	Canada.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer.
Abraham, Joseph.....	" 8	" 3	1834	Ireland.....	do.....	Farmer.	Jepson, Robert.....	" 3	" 16	1857	England.....	Cheapside.....	Farmer and Deputy Reeve.
Aiken, William.....	" 8	" 15	1846	Canada.....	Erie.....	do.....	Johnson, Joseph.....	" 9	" 8	1852	do.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer.
Addy, Anthony.....	" 12	" 5	1844	Ireland.....	Garnet.....	do.....	Jansen, Mark.....	" 4	" 1	1854	Canada.....	do.....	do
Addy, George.....	" 9	" 14	1855	Canada.....	do.....	do.....	Jackson, John.....	" 8	" 20	1851	England.....	Erie.....	do
Addy, Hugh.....	" 10	" 14	1852	do.....	do.....	do.....	Johnson, Matthew.....	" 6	" 21	1840	do.....	Selkirk.....	do
Arnet, David.....	" 10	" 14	1854	Scotland.....	do.....	Farmer and Mechanic.	Kent, Charles.....	" 14	" 5	1848	Canada.....	Springvale.....	do
Ager, George.....	" 4	" 3	1851	England.....	Nanticoke.....	Farmer.	Kindree, Asa.....	" 3	" 6	1873	do.....	Nanticoke.....	do
Awde, Joseph.....	" 5	" 13	1856	do.....	Jarvis.....	do.....	Lindsay, John.....	" 11	" 13	1847	do.....	Hagersville.....	do
Anderson, John.....	" 6	" 19	1857	Canada.....	Cheapside.....	do.....	Lambert, William.....	" 8	Lot 6 W $\frac{1}{4}$	1846	do.....	Jarvis.....	do
Arlow, Arthur.....	" 1	Lots 4 and 5	1857	do.....	Nanticoke.....	do.....	Low, Edward S.....	" 1	" 4 and 5	1854	Jersey Island.....	Nanticoke.....	do
Brennan, John.....	" 15	Lot 8	1846	Ireland.....	Springvale.....	do.....	Low, Arthur R.....	" 1	" 4 and 5	1857	Canada.....	do.....	Carriage Manufacturer.
Buck, Martin.....	" 4	" 2	1861	Canada.....	Jarvis.....	do.....	Livingston, H.....	" 2	Lot 6	1852	Nova Scotia.....	do.....	Farmer.
Barlow, George.....	" 15	" 3	1842	do.....	Springvale.....	do.....	Long, David.....	" 4	" 16	1842	Canada.....	Cheapside.....	do
Benn, Adam H., J.P.....	" 14	" 8	1845	do.....	do.....	do.....	Lindsay, William.....	" 2	" 13	1859	do.....	Nanticoke.....	do
Bowman, Henry.....	" 13	" 7	1855	do.....	Hagersville.....	do.....	McFarland, Francis.....	" 9	" 11	1844	Ireland.....	Garnet.....	do
Barton, William.....	" 12	" 3	1843	England.....	Nober.....	do.....	Martin, George.....	" 3	" 22	1846	Canada.....	Cheapside.....	Farmer and Councillor.
Brock, D.....	Garnet.....	" 1854	Ireland.....	Garnet.....	Blacksmith and Hotel Keeper.	do.....	McCarthy, John.....	" 10	" 7	1850	do.....	Garnet.....	Farmer.
Buck, J. W.....	Con. 10	Lot 9	1838	Canada.....	do.....	Farmer.	Matice, Jacob.....	" 6	" 4	1854	do.....	Jarvis.....	do
Butcher, James.....	" 6	" 6 W $\frac{1}{2}$	1850	England.....	Jarvis.....	do.....	McBurney, Robert.....	" 7	" 17	1845	do.....	Erie.....	Farmer and Postmaster.
Buckley, John.....	" 2	" 18	1825	Canada.....	Cheapside.....	do.....	McMicken, John.....	" 7	" 2	1848	Ireland.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer.
Buckley, Robert.....	" 3	" 19	1838	do.....	do.....	do.....	McDonald, Robert.....	" 8	" 24	1849	Canada.....	Balmoral.....	Hotel Proprietor.
Buckley, James.....	" 2	" 19	1830	do.....	do.....	do.....	McLevie, Patrick.....	" 5	" 6	1848	Ireland.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer and Breeder of Cotswold
Bourne, C. E.....	Nanticoke.....	" 1849	England.....	Nanticoke.....	Clerk of Division Court.	do.....	Mench, J. W.....	" 3	" 4	1832	England.....	Nanticoke.....	Farmer.
Beaupre, Alexander.....	do.....	" 1877	Canada.....	Cheapside.....	Hotel proprietor.	do.....	McNeaney, Rosy.....	" 5	" 13	1860	Ireland.....	Jarvis.....	do
Beam, R. W.....	Con. 3	Lot 12	1852	do.....	Farmer.	do.....	McCarthy, Chas. D.....	" 5	" 10	1853	do.....	do.....	do
Brown, John.....	" 3	" 11	1846	Scotland.....	do.....	do.....	McCarthy, Chas. C.....	" 6	" 15	1854	do.....	do.....	do
Brown, Charles.....	" 1	" 14	1859	Canada.....	do.....	do.....	Murray, David.....	" 9	" 10	1855	Scotland.....	Garnet.....	do
Brown, Isaac.....	" 1	" 12	1851	do.....	Nanticoke.....	do.....	May, Thomas.....	" 4	" 16	1842	Canada.....	Cheapside.....	do
Best, J. H.....	" 6	" 20	1838	do.....	Balmoral.....	do.....	Mattice, Jacob, Jr.....	" 3	" 17	1854	do.....	do.....	do
Baker, Louisa Jane.....	" 4	" 15	1842	England.....	Cheapside.....	Retired Farmer.	Nichol, William.....	" 11	" 16	1845	do.....	Hagersville.....	Farmer.
Brown, John.....	" 4	" 17	1850	Canada.....	do.....	Farmer.	Nelson, C.....	" 5	" 3	1852	England.....	Jarvis.....	do
Bartlett, John.....	" 4	" 14	1853	do.....	do.....	do.....	Nunn, William.....	" 1	Lot 13 NW $\frac{1}{4}$	1822	Canada.....	Nanticoke.....	do
Baird, William.....	Cheapside.....	" 1870	Scotland.....	do.....	Tinsmith.....	do.....	O'Hara, John.....	" 9	Lot 24	1858	do.....	Balmoral.....	Farmer and Cattle Buyer.
Bamfield, G. E.....	Nanticoke.....	" 1852	Canada.....	Nanticoke.....	General Blacksmith	do.....	Pearson, William.....	" 9	" 2	1860	England.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer
Caldwell, John.....	Con. 7	Lot 17	1850	Ireland.....	Erie.....	Farmer and Ex-Reeve.	Phibbs, John.....	" 5	" 9	1854	Ireland.....	do.....	do
Chrichton, J. D.....	" 8	" 1	1855	Scotland.....	Jarvis.....	Auctioneer.	Pond, James.....	" 5	" 12	1844	England.....	Cheapside.....	do
Christie, Alexander.....	" 10	" 10	1844	Canada.....	Garnet.....	Farmer.	Parsons, Walter C.....	" 7	" 1	1865	Canada.....	Jarvis.....	do
Curwain, Thomas.....	" 8	" 1	1854	do.....	Jarvis.....	do.....	Parkinson, William.....	" 10	" 4	1857	England.....	do.....	do
Courtage, Thomas.....	" 16	" 1	1857	do.....	Hartford.....	do.....	Phillips, Joseph.....	" 11	" 2	1868	do.....	Rockford.....	do
Coarters, Thomas.....	" 10	" 12	1848	England.....	Garnet.....	do.....	Pond, Richard.....	" 5	" 12	1844	do.....	Cheapside.....	do
Carpenter, Charles.....	" 12	" 10	1850	Canada.....	do.....	do.....	Pugsley, John.....	Cheapside.....	" 1852	Canada.....	do.....	Merchant.	
Corman, J. F.....	" 3	" 1	1875	do.....	Port Dover.....	do.....	Rodgers, Edward.....	Con. 7	Lot 1	1846	do.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer.
Davis, George.....	" 7	" 3	1844	do.....	Jarvis.....	do.....	Rodgers, William.....	" 7	" 1	1847	do.....	Farmer and Brick Maker.	Farmer.
Dochstader, William.....	" 7	" 14	1833	do.....	Erie.....	Farmer and Hotel Keeper.	Roulston, James.....	" 11	" 5	1847	Ireland.....	Garnet.....	do
Dogherty, Arthur.....	" 7	" 11	1846	Ireland.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer.	Risdill, George.....	" 11	" 8	1848	England.....	do.....	do
Dixon, John.....	" 11	" 14	1857	England.....	Garnet.....	do.....	Ross, John C.....	" 6	" 6	1856	Canada.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer and Importer and Breeder of Cotswold Sheep.
Davis, Nathaniel.....	" 7	2 and 3	1844	Canada.....	Jarvis.....	do.....	Robinson, Nathan.....	" 6	" 5	1856	England.....	do.....	do
Davin, Nicholas F.....	Toronto.....	" 1872	Ireland.....	Toronto.....	Literary man.	do.....	Richardson, Esther.....	" 3	" 2	1852	do.....	Nanticoke.....	do
Day, Samuel.....	Cheapside.....	" 1843	Canada.....	Cheapside.....	Harness maker.	do.....	Roulston, John.....	" 11	" 7	1857	Ireland.....	Garnet.....	do
Elmore, Rowland.....	Con. 15	Lot 4	1844	Ireland.....	Springvale.....	Farmer.	Silverthorn, David.....	" 3	" 27	1837	Canada.....	Selkirk.....	do
Elmore, Walter.....	" 12	" 7	1844	do.....	Hagersville.....	do.....	Start, George.....	" 7	" 16	1854	England.....	Erie.....	do
Evans, John.....	" 4	" 12	1837	do.....	Cheapside.....	do.....	Smith, Lewis S.....	" 17	" 2	1868	Canada.....	Hartford.....	do
Fewster, John.....	" 14	" 11	1847	England.....	Hagersville.....	Farmer and Councillor.	Simon, Charles Sr.....	" 9	" 10	1844	do.....	Garnet.....	do
Farr, James.....	" 9	" 3	1853	Canada.....	Jarvis.....	Farmer.	Simon, Charles, Jr.....	" 9	" 11	1844	do.....	do.....	do
Falls, William.....	" 8	" 5	1846	do.....	Erie.....	do.....	Swing, John.....	" 7	" 9	1845	England.....	Jarvis.....	do
Finch, Andrew.....	" 8	" 17	1853	do.....	Balmoral.....	Farmer and Stock Breeder.	Shannon, H.....	" 6	" 2	1855	Canada.....	do.....	do
Falls, Andrew.....	" 6	" 21	1840	do.....	do.....	do.....	Stadler, John.....	" 9	" 21	1847	England.....	Balmoral.....	do
Fleming, Henry.....	" 8	" 18	1845	Scotland.....	Erie.....	do.....	Steele, Peter W.....	" 1	" 22	1837	Canada.....	Selkirk.....	do
Falls, Thomas.....	" 7	" 10	1840	Canada.....	do.....	Farmer.	Steele, John.....	" 1	" 23	1837	do.....	do.....	do
Falls, Henry.....	" 7	" 19	1840	do.....	do.....	do.....	Saunders, Alexander.....	" 4	" 5	1835	do.....	Jarvis.....	do

self for the practice of medicine, and with this view, he, in 1843 entered himself as a student at King's College, Toronto, where he remained one session only, at the end of which he passed the necessary examination, and immediately entered upon the practice of the profession to which he has devoted the subsequent portion of his life. Naturally robust he was able to endure the exposure and fatigue incident to a medical practice extending over Moulton, Sherbrooke, Canborough, part of Seneca, North Cayuga, and the townships across the river, travelling on horseback through the most in clement weather, and over roads which were almost impassable during the greater part of the year, and for a compensation utterly inadequate to the labor performed. The settlers were so poor while clearing up their farms that they were unable, in many instances, to repay the Doctor for his services with anything more substantial than their heartfelt blessings; but Dr. Kirk never refused to attend a patient on that account, nor did he ever sue a medical account.

He, himself, cleared a farm, and by the practice of frugality and thrift accumulated a handsome fortune, the greater part of which he has given to his daughter and his grandsons. Dr. Kirk has been for many years a Justice of the Peace, and was a member of one of the earliest Municipal Councils of the Township of Moulton. Previous to his leaving England he married Miss Amelia Barber, of Attercliffe, Yorkshire, and in whose honor the village of Attercliffe in the adjoining county was named, and when the Canada Southern Railway was built the station near Dr. Kirk's residence was named Attercliffe Station by the Company to testify their esteem for him. Mrs. Kirk died about nineteen years ago, leaving only one child—a daughter—the wife of Robert Green, Esq., of Moulton. In the death of his wife Dr. Kirk lost a frugal and affectionate helpmate, and the neighborhood still mourns the death of a kind and generous friend.

By his industry and skill Dr. Kirk has won a high place in his profession, and by his integrity and genial manners has won and deserved the esteem and love of an unusually large circle of friends, by whom he is revered as the father of the Attercliffe settlement. Although now nearly seventy-four years old, he possesses a robust and vigorous body, a mind unimpaired by the ravages of time, and a happy, contented disposition, which is the result of a consciousness of a long life well spent, in ministering to the comfort of his fellow-men.

ROBERT WALBROOK

Was born in the city of Quebec in 1817. His parents were Irish, being natives of the city of Dublin. His youth and a portion of his manhood was spent in the township of Trafalgar, in the County of Halton. In 1852 he made the overland trip to California, which occupied four months. He remained in California until 1855, when he returned to Canada and bought a farm in Walpole, there being at that time very little improvement in the north part of the township. Mr. Walbrook bought part of a bush lot and in the course of a few years cleared it up and brought it under cultivation. This may sound very commonplace, and may appear to be an achievement scarcely worthy of mention or of public interest. Canada was once a vast and unbroken wilderness, and its present condition of fertility and productiveness has not been produced by spasmodic effort or by the brilliant ideas of the author or the statesman. It is to patient, untiring industry, and the unwavering determination of men who, like Mr. Walbrook, have foot by foot and acre after acre subdued the primeval forests, and replaced the unsightly slashing with fields of grain or meadow. In fact it has been the homely and unromantic occupation of chopping and logging that has made Walpole one of the richest and most productive agricultural townships in the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Walbrook now owns a fine farm, and is in comfortable circumstances, the result of industry and frugality. In 1861 and the three following years he was Reeve of Walpole, as also in 1876 and 1878, and in 1864 was elected Warden of Haldimand. In 1875, at the urgent request of his political friends, but contrary to his own wishes, he contested the county in the Conservative interest as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Walbrook's practical good sense and discriminating judgment have made him a useful municipal officer, while his genial manners and obliging disposition have secured him a large number of warm personal friends.

LAUCHLIN McCALLUM, M. P.

Was born on the 15th March, 1823, in Argyllshire, where he received his early education. In 1842 he came to Canada, and for some years was engaged as contractor on the Welland Canal. In 1855 he settled at Stromness, in the Township of Sherbrooke, where he bought a saw-mill, which he operated for many years, being in the meantime extensively engaged in ship building, and the manufacture of square timber, lumber, &c.

In 1863 Mr. McCallum became a candidate for Parliament, in the Conservative interest, for the County of Haldimand, but was defeated by a majority of eleven votes, by David Thompson, the present member for Haldimand. Previous to this he had been for several years in the Municipal Council of Moulton and Sherbrooke, as Reeve and Councillor. He organized, and for some years commanded, a volunteer naval company, known as the "Dunnville Naval Brigade," which in 1866 took part in the skirmish with the Fenian raiders at Fort Erie, where many of them were made prisoners. In 1867 Mr. McCallum was elected a member of the House of Commons for the County of Monck, defeating Dr. Fraser. In 1871 he was elected to the Ontario Legislature for Monck, defeating James D. Edgar, of Toronto; but on the passage of the Costigan Act, he retired from the Local Legislature. At the general election of 1872 for the House of Commons he was again a candidate, but was unsuccessful, being defeated by James D. Edgar. At the next general election, held in January, 1874, he was again elected to the Commons, by a majority of thirty-two over Mr. Edgar, who again opposed him. On petition Mr. McCallum was unseated, but re-elected at the election which ensued, defeating his old opponent, James D. Edgar. Mr. McCallum sat for Monck until the election of 1878, when he was again opposed by Mr. Edgar, who was again defeated.

Mr. McCallum is a clear and forcible platform speaker, and a strong candidate. His industry and strong common sense have gained for him the respect of the members of the House, and his Parliamentary utterances display great care and industry in their preparation, and command the attention of both sides of the House.

THE LATE DR. JAMES MITCHELL.

Dr. Mitchell was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1793, and was educated at Glasgow University, obtaining the degree of M. D. from that institution. He practised at Carron for twenty years, and finding a family growing up about him he decided to emigrate to Canada, where he hoped he would be better able to provide for them. He was also induced to take this step from failing health, believing that his professional duties were too confining. He arrived in Canada in July, 1837, with his family, and settled in North Cayuga, near Nelles' Corners, where he bought a bush lot, and proceeded to clear it up for cultivation. He remained there until his death, which occurred in 1860, and although he had decided not to practice his profession in Canada, still being the first physician in the County, and for years the only one within a long distance from his residence, he was unable to refuse his services to his sick neighbors, and thus came in time to have an extensive medical practice, while at the same time he cultivated his farm and found time to serve the Township of North Cayuga as Reeve for three consecutive years.

He was married in 1818 to Isabella Brown, of Sterling, Scotland, and was the father of eight children, none of whom are now living except James Mitchell, Esq., of Cayuga. Mrs. Mitchell died in 1848, much regretted by her neighbors and friends.

Dr. Mitchell, being the earliest medical practitioner in the County, was widely known and highly respected, and his death was mourned by an unusually large circle of warm and admiring friends. He possessed the happy, though rare, faculty of ridding himself of his Old Country habits and prejudices, and of entering heartily into any scheme for the moral or material improvement of the township which he had made his home. He not only contributed to the development of the township by clearing and improving his own farm, but by promoting public improvements and encouraging his neighbors in industry and frugality.

SAMUEL SWAYZE

Was born in the township of Thorold, in the county of Welland, in 1824, and is the son of Mahlon Swayze, an old and highly respected resident of Thorold, who resided near the "Beaver Dams."

Samuel Swayze removed to the township of Canborough in 1850, and bought a farm. Being industrious and prudent he has by steady and persistent effort and honorable means placed himself and his family in very comfortable circumstances, while he has at the same time won the respect and confidence of the people of his township, who have availed themselves for the last twenty-one years of his sound judgment and integrity by electing him during the whole of that period (with the exception of one year) to their Township Council. He was first a member of the Council in 1857, and was first elected to the Reeveship in 1870, and has held the office ever since. His abilities as a municipal officer are of a high order. Canborough is out of debt, and has its share of the surplus distributed by the Ontario Government unexpended, and bearing interest, thus lightening the taxation of the township, and forming a reserve fund which may be expended at any time an opportunity is presented for doing so to the public advantage.

Mr. Swayze was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1859, and is

still on the commission. About 1868 he was appointed a Captain in the Sedentary Militia and now holds a Major's commission. He, in common with all his family in Welland, has always been a loyal subject to the Crown, and has always been ready to take up arms in the defence of his country and his Queen.

In 1851 he married Sarah Melick, who is still living, as well as their five children.

Mr. Swayze owns about four hundred acres of the finest land in Canborough; he has good farm buildings and a neat and tasteful residence. He has taken great pains in the rearing and education of his children, and his home circle is one of taste and refinement. In his easy circumstances, and in the respect and confidence of the public, he is enjoying the reward due to a life of earnest and unremitting industry and of sterling honesty and uprightness in his public and private conduct.

DR. THOMAS S. HARRISON

Was born in Tring, Hertfordshire, England, on 1st February, 1828, and in 1837 emigrated to Canada with his father, Dr. Thomas Samuel Harrison, one of the earliest medical practitioners of the County of Haldimand. When the late Dr. H. settled in Walpole, in 1837, the whole township was an unbroken wilderness, except a thin border of settled land along the lake shore. The Canadian Rebellion broke out in the same year, and the late Dr. Harrison volunteered to assist in the suppression of the outbreak, and was sent to Fort Erie, where he remained on duty some time.

The subject of this sketch has been a constant resident of the County of Haldimand since 1837, except while absent at college, preparing himself for the practice of his profession. Dr. Harrison has been engaged in the practice of medicine since April, 1865, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the leading and most successful members of his profession in the County.

He has always been ready to lend a helping hand to any scheme calculated to advance the welfare and prosperity of his vicinity, or the County, and has for many years taken a leading part in politics, as a very influential member of the Reform party, and as a platform speaker of no little ability. He was, with Mr. Tipton, now of Dunnville, the originator of the first newspaper in the County of Haldimand, the *Independent*, of which mention is made elsewhere. The claims of his large practice have, however, prevented him thus far from becoming a candidate for either the Ontario or Dominion Parliament. The Doctor has been twice married, first, in 1854, to Esther, daughter of Joseph Doan, and secondly, in 1862, to Martha J., daughter of the late L. L. Douglas, of Simeco.

AARON HOBBS

Was born in 1828 in Somersetshire, England, where he was educated; he is the son of the late William Hobbs, who emigrated to Canada with his family in 1842, and settled near Cheapside, where he bought and cleared up a farm. Aaron Hobbs, until he was thirty-five years old, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1863 exchanged his farm of one hundred acres for the Cheapside mill, which he still owns. He operated extensively for five or six years as a grain buyer, but now devotes his time exclusively to his mill, and does a large gristling business.

In 1868 he was elected Reeve of Walpole, and held that office during 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, three times being elected by acclamation. In 1870 he was elected Warden of Haldimand. He has always taken an active part in political matters, and is an industrious and influential worker on the Conservative side.

He is Worshipful Master of Hiram Lodge, No. 319, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., and a member of Hiram Chapter, R. A. M., at Simcoe.

In 1854 he married Sarah Sherk, of Humberstone, daughter of Jacob Sherk, one of the early settlers of the county of Welland, of German descent. They have seven children living, of whom one daughter is married, and one son is in Manitoba.

HUGH STEWART

Is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1826. His father, the late James Stewart, had charge of coal and iron mines there as overseer, and emigrated to Canada in 1843. He settled in the same year in Oneida, where he purchased lot 14 in the 1st concession. His family comprised seven sons, viz.: James, John, William, Hugh, Alexander, Andrew and Peter. Of these all are still residents of Haldimand, except two, one of whom lives in the County of Norfolk, and the other is dead. Hugh Stewart began life as a lumberman, and was for seven years in the employ of J. & L. G. Newton. He then bought a farm near Middleport, in the township of Onondaga, where he remained four years, of which time he was three years a member of the Onondaga Township Council. He then returned to Oneida, and, entering into partnership with J. & L. G. Newton, carried on a lumbering business near Hagersville, where they had a steam saw-mill. They had also a water saw-mill in the Port Credit Indian reservation, which the Indians

gave them the free use of for four years for repairing the mill dam, which had been washed away. At the end of four years he bought his partners out, and carried on the business alone until 1869, when he sold out his lumbering business and bought "Sandrum Farm," where he now resides, and where he has erected a handsome brick residence and otherwise improved and beautified the property.

He has been eleven years in the Township Council of Oneida, one year as Councillor, one year as Deputy Reeve, and nine years as Reeve, being several times elected to that office by acclamation. In 1876 he was Warden of the County of Haldimand, and in 1866 he raised a volunteer company (No. 4 Co., 37th Battalion Haldimand Rifles), of which he was appointed Captain, a position he held until 1872, when he resigned, retaining his rank. Capt. Stewart has been a Justice of the Peace for the County for the past eighteen years, and since 1875 has been a member of the Board of Tavern License Commissioners. He married Mary Newton, a native of the State of New York, and a sister of his former partners. They have eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. Capt. Stewart is a genial and pleasant companion, and has many friends.

AGNEW PATRICK FARRELL.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest child of the late James Agnew Farrell, Esq., of Magheramorne, near Larne, County of Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in the spring of 1833, and in the fall, same year, settled on the lake shore of the Township of Dunn, being the first permanent settler on the lake shore of the township. Mr. Farrell was the first of a considerable colony of gentlemen from the Old Country, who settled on the lake shore of the Townships of Dunn and South Cayuga. At that time the Indian lands in Haldimand had only a short time before been surrendered to the Crown for the purpose of being sold, and were mostly in a state of nature, covered with magnificent forests. From want of roads Mr. Farrell was unable to hire a conveyance to take him from Hamilton to the lake shore, where he wished to settle, so he hired a couple of Indians and descended the Grand River from Brantford in a log canoe. On reaching the lake shore, he found a squatter, whose log house and a few acres of clearing he purchased, and remained there until 1851, clearing up a large farm, which he then left, having been appointed to the position of County Registrar; he removed to his present residence on the bank of the river near the village of Cayuga.

When Mr. Farrell settled on the shore of Lake Erie he had no neighbor for ten miles to the west of him except one squatter. There was no road into the interior for some time, the Grand River being the only way by which Dunnville could be reached; it was then a small place five miles distant.

Mr. Farrell and the other settlers in Dunn were busily engaged in clearing their farms, until startled from tranquillity by hearing of McKenzie's Rebellion in 1837, when they at once formed a volunteer company to assist in restoring order, and elected Mr. Farrell captain. Their services were at once accepted by the Government, and were stationed at Fort Erie, where they remained under the command of Col. Kerby until the occupation of Navy Island. It may be mentioned in honor to these men that they all volunteered to assist in the contemplated storming of Navy Island except one person, who gave as his reason, that he did not like fighting on the water; strange to say he was drowned a few years later in Lake Erie, near the mouth of Grand River. On the renewal of disturbances Mr. F., in 1839, raised an independent company, which was stationed for six months at Port Maitland, then the depot of the armed Government steamers. Some years afterwards he was gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Battalion Haldimand Militia, and at present commands the Regimental Division of the County of Monck.

Mr. Farrell has never interfered in politics, contenting himself with being a useful member of society, as Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Notary Public, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, Reeve of his Township, Justice of the Peace, &c., and being a conservative of the old Whig school, he has been one of the first in supporting the honor of the Crown and the peace of the country.

When the Feeder to the Welland canal was being deepened into the Grand River at Port Maitland, he was appointed a J. P. to assist in keeping in order the riotous men engaged in the work.

In 1835 Mr. F. married Miss Catherine Purnell, a lady from Bristol, England, by whom he had six children, now all dead. They have, however, two grand-children, who live with them.

Besides the office of Registrar of Deeds for the County, Mr. F. has been County Treasurer since 1851, to which position he was appointed by the first County Council of Haldimand.

"The Hermitage," Mr. Farrell's residence, near Cayuga, is one of the most tasteful private dwellings in the County, surrounded by extensive and well-kept grounds.

ADAM H. BENN

Was born in Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox, on November 19th, 1810. His father, who was the son of a United Empire Loyalist, was a native of the same township, and removed with his family to the township of Camden, county of Addington, when the subject of this sketch was about seventeen years old. Being the eldest, and in fact the only son capable of assisting his father, he spent a number of years clearing up a farm of two hundred acres.

In 1838 he married Charity Amanda Lake, daughter of James Lake, of Earnewestown, and sister of Rev. J. N. Lake, of Toronto. A tour through the western part of the Province a few years later convinced Mr. Benn that a newer and better farming country existed in the West, and being tired of the stony soil of Camden he bought a two hundred acre lot in Walpole, on which not a tree had been cut. Mr. Benn was seven days and a half on his way from Camden to Walpole, and camped out at night in the woods with a wagon box for a covering. Two months after his arrival at Springvale he returned to Camden and brought his family to their new home, where they have since resided. Mr. Benn has spent the greater portion of his life in clearing land, and is now owner of one of the finest farms in Walpole. When he first settled on his lot (1845) there were no settlers within five miles, except a few who, like himself, had just arrived, and there were no roads except the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road and the almost impassable tracks through the woods, by which they had reached their lots. Mr. Benn and his family endured many privations, and led very laborious lives while clearing up the farm, but have now attained a position of comparative independence and comfort, the fitting reward for a long career of useful and unremitting labor. One of the greatest privations experienced by Mr. Benn and his family during the earlier years of their residence in Walpole was the absence of regular religious services, for they were zealous members of the Methodist Church. This want was, however, soon supplied, and owing in a great degree to Mr. Benn's exertions, a fine brick church has lately been erected a short distance from his residence.

In 1858 his wife, who had been in poor health for several years, died, and in 1860 he was married to Caroline Young, of the township of Nelson. By his first marriage he had seven and by the second six children; eight of his children are still living and occupying good positions in society.

In 1863 Mr. Benn was appointed a Justice of the Peace, but has not been a very active magistrate, as in the management of his large farm and the education of his family, he has found his time fully occupied, and has devoted comparatively little attention to public matters. He has, however, taken an active interest in church matters, and in politics, inclining strongly to the Reform party, of which he is one of the leading members in his part of the township. Mr. Benn is universally respected for the sterling honesty and uprightness which has characterized his whole life; and after a long career of untiring and productive labor he has the satisfaction of finding himself in comfortable circumstances and in a respected position.

JAMES MITCHELL

Is a native of Scotland, and came to Canada with his father in 1837. His father, the late Dr. Mitchell, settled at Nelles' Corners and bought a farm, which was cleared up and brought under cultivation with the assistance of his son, James Mitchell. Mr. M. received his education partly in Scotland, and completed his course at Hamilton. In 1862 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and has been an active, intelligent and just magistrate. In 1869 he was appointed Clerk and Treasurer of the Township of North Cayuga, both of which positions he still fills. In 1876 he was appointed Clerk of the County Court, and Deputy-Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, since which time he has been a resident of Cayuga village. Up to the time of his accepting a Government office, he had taken a prominent part in politics in the interest of the Reform party, and displayed great ability as an organizer and platform speaker. His genial manner and kindly disposition have made for him many warm personal friends on both sides of politics, while his liberality and generosity, though unostentatiously exercised, have made him deservedly popular with all classes. His capacity for business and unvarying integrity have resulted in his appointment to a number of executorships, the duties of which he has invariably discharged with the utmost fidelity and zeal. In fact Mr. Mitchell, from his obliging disposition, is always being asked, and always consenting, to act as trustee or executor for some person, or secretary for some society, and always discharges those duties, which are usually gratuitous, with the same care and attention that he devotes to his own business.

On the passing of the "Crooks Act" he was appointed one of the License Commissioners for Haldimand, and has since been annually re-appointed to the office, and is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Haldimand Board of Commissioners.

WILLIAM BULLOCK

Was born in the Township of Nelson, County of Halton, in 1832, and came to the Township of North Cayuga in 1860, when he bought a farm near Canfield, which he still owns and where he resides.

In 1866 he was elected to the Township Council, of which he has since been a member, except for two years. In 1872 he was elected Reeve, and held the office during 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1877 and 1878, and has been a useful municipal officer. On two occasions he was elected by acclamation. In 1876 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and has filled the office with ability and success.

He has a comfortable and refined home and a pleasant home circle.

PETER CULVER

Is one of the oldest (if not the oldest) surviving pioneers of Haldimand, having settled in Walpole in 1818, on the Sandus Creek, where he bought a lot there from Benjamin Canby. After a short residence in Walpole he exchanged his lot for a part of lot fourteen, in the first concession of the Township of Rainham, where he has since resided. He was born in 1785 in Massachusetts, and attended school there, obtaining a fair English education. In 1805 he enlisted in the American army, in which he served until 1815, when he was discharged. The American Government refused to give him land on his discharge, as he was led to believe they would do when he enlisted. This so incensed Mr. Culver that he immediately forsook his allegiance to the American Government, removed to Canada, and has been ever since a steadfast and loyal subject to the Crown of Great Britain. At the battle of Queenston he was made a prisoner of war, and was conveyed to Kington and Montreal; from thence he was taken to Boston, and released on parole. The Government of the United States, a few years ago, decided on making a tardy recognition of the services of their soldiers of the war of 1812-15 by giving them a pension. Mr. Culver was offered a pension, with several years' accumulations, amounting to several hundred dollars, but coupled with the offer was a condition that he should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Mr. Culver flatly refused to accept the money on those terms, and about two years ago the restriction was removed, and he is now, at the age of ninety-four, in receipt of his pension.

In 1817, Mr. Culver informs us, the nearest post office was Niagara.

He was appointed, many years ago, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, which office he held two years, after which County Judges were appointed. He was for many years a member of the Municipal Council of Rainham.

In 1817 he married Sarah Miller, whose father was the ancestor of the Millers, of Rainham, one of the most numerous and respectable families in the Township. Of his ten children only four are now living, one of whom, Mr. Guye Culver, lives with him, and is treasurer of Rainham. Mr. Culver is now nearly ninety-four years old, and has led a busy and useful life. He is still in reasonably good health, and possesses a cheerful and amiable disposition.

THE LATE WILLIAM RICHARDSON

One of the pioneers of the south-west part of Walpole, was born in the county of Cumberland, England, in 1804, and at an early age was apprenticed to a miller. He emigrated to Canada in 1845, and settling on Yonge street, north of Toronto, engaged some years in milling near Hog's Hollow. In 1856 he removed with his family to Walpole and purchased a hundred acres of land and a mill from Col. G. B. Hall. The farm (north half of lot five in the second concession) was to a great extent unimproved, and as the township was new and only sparsely settled the mill was not a paying investment. Mr. Richardson, however, with true British pluck, began to clear up and improve his land, hoping it might be made to produce enough to pay off the balance he owed on the property and support his growing family. In this he was unfortunately disappointed, and, after a few years, he was obliged to abandon the farm upon which he had spent so many weary days of exhausting and fruitless labor. This disappointment would have disheartened any less resolute man than Mr. Richardson, but he purchased thirty-five acres of lot two in the third concession, which was also a bush farm. With his constitution much impaired by the hard but unavailing labor spent on the Hall lot, he began clearing and improving his new purchase, to which he afterwards added fifty acres. In 1869 his constitution, which had previously been weakened by exhausting labor, gave way entirely, and he died, but not before he had accomplished the object of his life, by placing his family in comfortable circumstances.

He married in 1831 Esther Fisher, of Yorkshire, who was possessed of some means, and who still owns a mill in that county, although she resides in Walpole on the farm which her late husband

brought under cultivation. Of their fourteen children only six are living. Two of the sons are at home and are working the farm. Mrs. Richardson and her sons now own one hundred and fifty acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and have a handsome residence, a sketch of which we give on another page.

JOHN H. PORTER.

Hagersville, being situated in the midst of an unusually fine agricultural district, and at the junction of two well-conducted lines of railway, must naturally be a place of considerable importance as a market and shipping point; but the rapid progress it has made within the past few years must in a large degree be attributed to the push, energy and public spirit of a few of its leading citizens. Of these John H. Porter has done his full share in improving the village and embellishing it with buildings of a superior class.

He was born in 1837, in the Township of Vaughan, in the West Riding of York, Ontario, where he was educated. His father, a native of North Yorkshire, England, was a contractor on the Welland canal, and took the first contract on that work. After the completion of the Welland canal he took a contract on the Rideau canal, but owing to a dispute which arose between Col. Bye, the Military Engineer, and Mr. Clews, the Civil Engineer in charge of the works, Mr. Porter abandoned his contract and settled in Vaughan. Mr. John H. Porter, at the age of twenty-five, went to British Columbia, and remained on the Pacific coast eleven years, when he returned to Ontario, and in 1872 married Sarah R., daughter of W. Nason, Esq., of Nason, and is the father of two sons.

In 1874 he removed to Hagersville, having carried on the lumbering business there for two years previously, while living at Weston, north of Toronto. In 1875 he erected a handsome brick residence (of which we give a view), and in 1878 a substantial white brick block, containing two stores, which is one of the handsomest business structures in the village.

In 1876 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Haldimand, and has been a useful and active magistrate.

He is an active politician, and is President of the Reform Association of the Township of Walpole. He carries on an extensive lumbering business, and is a large dealer in grain. He is possessed of considerable means, which he employs liberally in pushing the progress and prosperity of Hagersville, where he has laid out and sold a number of village lots south of the Indian line.

A. BROWNSON

Is a native of the State of Vermont, where he was born in 1821. His parents were of English descent, but also natives of the United States. In 1839 Mr. Brownson emigrated to Canada, and in 1842 settled in Dunnville, where he engaged in business, and where he has since resided and carried on business as a merchant, manufacturer, etc. In the latter part of 1852 he, with Mr. L. J. Weatherby, purchased the *Independent* newspaper and continued its publication until 1859. In this enterprise many difficulties were encountered, as the population of the village was small and the surrounding townships but sparsely settled, it could not be expected that the paper should be a very brilliant success financially. Mr. Brownson has always taken an active interest in politics, as a Reformer, and has sacrificed much of his time and substance in furthering the interests of his party. For thirteen years he was a

member of the Municipal Council of Moulton and Sherbrooke, or Dunnville, of which time he was Reeve of Moulton and Sherbrooke two years.

For the past twenty years he has been a Justice of the Peace, and for about twenty-five years has held a commission of Captain in the Sedentary Militia.

In 1874 he was appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Dunnville, and has since discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the Government and the public.

Mr. Brownson has always taken an active part in promoting any scheme which he thought calculated to advance the interests of his locality, or the County generally. He is universally and deservedly respected, and has many warm friends in the County of Haldimand.

MCQUARRY, THORBURN & MUNRO

Are the largest dealers in grain in the County of Haldimand, and are the owners of two first-class flouring mills, one on either side of the Grand River. In 1865 Daniel McQuarry, present Reeve of Caledonia, entered into partnership with Ranald McKinnon in operating the mill on the north side of the River, then owned by Mr. McKinnon. In 1869 Mr. McQuarry dissolved partnership with Mr. McKinnon, and in company with James H. Thorburn, bought the mill on the south side of the river, called then the "Balmoral Mills," but now known as the "Grand River Mills." This partnership continued until 1873, when William Munro joined the firm, and the business, which has been largely increased, has been carried on under the name of McQuarry, Thorburn & Munro. The new firm at once purchased from Mr. McKinnon the "Caledonia Mills," on the north side of the river, and now own and operate both mills. When McKinnon & McQuarry carried on the "Caledonia Mills" they manufactured 300 barrels of flour per week. McQuarry, Thorburn & Munro now turn out 1,500 barrels weekly, and pay out in cash a half-million of dollars annually, mostly to farmers, to whom their business is very valuable, affording a good market for grain, winter and summer. They have a storehouse at the railway station for receiving and shipping grain not suitable for grinding. They ship their flour mostly to Montreal, where it is sold for consumption in the Lower Provinces of the Dominion, and Europe. In 1877 they shipped 6,000 barrels direct to Glasgow, Scotland. They have an office and a flour and feed store on each side of the river, and in their mills, storehouse, cooperages, offices, &c., give employment to about forty men, thus adding materially to the prosperity of the village.

In 1875 they bought the Caledonia dam from the Haldimand Navigation Company, and have expended upon it, in purchasing and improving it, \$5,000. They have an unlimited supply of water, and intend to add to the capacity of the "Grand River Mills," by putting in two additional run of stones. Their dam also furnishes water power to the Caledonia woolen mills and a plaster mill, and the firm are anxious to secure the erection of some other manufacturing establishment, to which they will furnish water power at a reasonable rate.

Mr. William Munro, of the firm, is also a member of the lumbering firm of Mutchmor & Munro, who own 4,000 acres of land on Manitoulin Island, and have two saw mills and a grist mill there. Their saw mills cut from two to three million feet of lumber annually.

Of the firm of McQuarry, Thorburn & Munro, Mr. McQuarry has the immediate charge of the "Caledonia Mills," and Mr. Munro of the "Grand River Mills," while Mr. Thorburn attends to marketing the products of both.

JESSE FORSTER

Was born in the Township of Tobico, County of York, in 1835, of English parents. He was educated in Toronto, and fitted himself for the profession of a teacher at the Toronto Normal School, and at McVicker's Canadian Institute. He then engaged as a public school teacher, in which occupation he continued five years, at the end of which time he purchased lot twelve in the second concession of Rainham, on which he has since resided. In 1865 he married Rose Culham, of Toronto Township, and in 1870 was married a second time; his second wife was Martha A. Stonehouse, who is still living. He has two children. For four years he was School Inspector for the Township of Rainham, for which position his previous training eminently fitted him. In 1877 Mr. Forster was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Haldimand, and is an active and intelligent Magistrate. In 1871 he built a handsome and substantial residence in Rainham Centre (of which we give a view), and in 1876 he sold his farm, consisting of over two hundred and seventy acres, retaining only a few acres around his house.

F. J. RAMSEY.

who is one of the leading business men of Dunnville, was born in the Township of Dunn in 1850. In the spring of 1875 he bought out the stock and business of his brother-in-law, J. A. Whitmore, and has since increased the stock and business three-fold. His stock, which consists of dry goods, groceries, ready-made clothing, gents' furnishings, &c., is the largest in the County of Haldimand. He has also a tailoring establishment in connection which turns out excellent work. Mr. Ramsey is a profuse and discerning advertiser, and has secured the largest trade of any mercantile establishment in the County. Being possessed of large capital, he is enabled to buy his goods to the best advantage, and thus offer his customers advantages in prices, &c., not to be obtained at many other establishments, while by his pleasant manner and upright dealing he succeeds in retaining the many customers that are attracted to his shop by the large and attractive stock he offers at extremely low prices.

Mr. Ramsey was a member of the Municipal Council of Dunnville in 1874, and is Vice President of the Liberal Conservative Association of the village.

He is the son of the late Francis Ramsey, of the Township of Dunn, who was for many years District Superintendent of the Welland canal from Welland to Dunnville, and for a long term Reeve of the Township of Dunn. He was a native of Ireland, and one of the early settlers in Dunn, where he was very much respected. He died a few years ago, leaving two sons and two daughters, all in comfortable circumstances. Although in the Township Council for a long time he was one of those men for whom the honors of official life had few attractions, and in the discharge of his official duties, exercised his own judgment without regard to the effect his course might have on his popularity. Owing to this cause and to his clear judgment his municipal career was useful and successful.

TOWNSHIP OF ONEIDA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Anderson, Alexander	Riv.R., Nelles Block	1837	Canada.....	York.....	Farmer.	Lawrence, John	W. R. McK. R. Lot 5	1834	England.....	Seneca.....	Farmer.
Anderson, John R.	Anderson Block	1839	do	do	do	Murray, James	Nelles Bl'k, Riv.R'ge	1842	Scotland.....	York.....	do
Anderson, M. O.	" "	1856	do	do	do	Madigan, James	McKenzie R., Lot 5	1850	Canada.....	Seneca.....	do
Bogle, Samuel	W. R. P. R. Lot 16	1845	Ireland.....	Willow Grove	do	Matchett, E. M.	Con. 6 Lot 3	1852	Canada.....	Seneca.....	do
Bundy, James	Con. 6 " 9	1848	Canada.....	Seneca.....	do	Murray, George, J.P.	Riv.Range, L.72 & 73	1841	Scotland.....	Deans	do
Beaver, J. A.	Pine Grove Ind. R.	1839	do	do	Merchant.	McGregor, Don, J.P.	Con. 6 Lot 2	1840	do	Seneca.....	do
Beattie, William	Con. 2 Lot 13	1847	Ireland.....	Oneida	Farmer.	McMorran, Henry	W. R. P. R. " 8	1850	Canada.....	Willow Grove	Farmer and Councillor.
Craig, T. J.	E. R. P. R. " 24	1847	Canada.....	do	do	Martin, Robert	" " 15	1844	Ireland.....	do	Farmer.
Creighton, Robert	River R. Lots 43, 44	1866	Ireland.....	Seneca.....	do	Mitchell, Fred	Ballsville	1839	Canada.....	Oneida	Blacksmith.
Downey, William	E. R. P. R. Lot 9	1835	do	Willow Grove	do	Murray, Andrew	Con. 3 Lot 22	1843	Scotland.....	Dufferin	Farmer and Councillor.
Doyle, Michael	Con. 4 " 16	1858	Canada.....	do	do	McMonagle, Tim'thy	" 4 " 20	1847	Ireland.....	Cranston	do
DeCew, William, & Courtland	" 1 Lots 48, 49	1842	do	Hagersville ..	Lime and Stone Dealers.	Martindale, John	Riv.R'ge, Dennis B	1833	England.....	M'nt Healey.	Farmer.
Dunnet, Andrew	" 4 Lot 30	1851	Scotland.....	M'nt Healey	Farmer.	McLean, James	Con. 3 Lot 1	1852	Scotland.....	Hagersville	Warden Indian Reserve.
Duffy, Daniel	E. R. P. R. " 18	1834	Ireland.....	Willow Grove	do	McMorran, W. S.	" 5 " 7	1849	Canada.....	Willow Grove	Farmer.
Dalton, Wm & Jas.	do	1834	do	Seneca	do	Mutchmore, R. W.	" 6 Lots 13, 14	1839	do	Seneca	Lumber Merchant.
Dochstader, Robert	Con. 4 " 21	1825	Canada.....	Cranston	Farmer and Stock Breeder.	Nelles, Peter P.	" 5 Lot 42	1857	do	do	Farmer.
Donaldson, W. & Co.	Mount Healey	1860	do	M'nt Healey	Merchant and Saw and Plaster Mill	Nelles, Andrew	" 5 " 43	1851	do	do	do
Eubank, Thomas	E. R. P. R. Lot 15	1851	England.....	Willow Grove	Farmer. [owners]	Nicholas, John	McKenzie R., " 3	1835	do	do	Mechanic.
Ferguson, James	River Range " 75	1842	Scotland.....	Cayuga	do	Phillips, Henry	Ballsville	1838	do	York	Farmer.
Fleming, George	Con. 1 " 51	1851	Canada.....	Dufferin	do	Pearson, William J.	York Road, Lot 42	1872	do	do	Farmer and Paymaster 37th Batt.
Ferguson, Robert	River Range " 74	1841	Scotland.....	Deans	Farmer and Deputy Reeve.	Reid, John	Con. 2 Lot 17	1842	Scotland	Oneida	Farmer.
Forrest, William	Con. 1 " 13	1858	Ireland.....	Hagersville	Retired Farmer.	Rutherford, Edward	" 2 " 17	1843	England	do	do
Fearman, Thomas G	" 6 " 48	1846	Canada.....	York	Farmer.	Roberts, Rev. R. J.	" 6 " 1	1872	Ireland	Seneca	Clergyman.
Forbes, Daniel	" 6 " 4	1847	Scotland.....	Seneca	do	Stewart, Hugh, J. P.	W.R.P.R. Lt. 11, 12, 13	1843	Scotland	Willow Grove	Farmer.
Gibson, James	E. R. P. R. " 14	1851	Canada.....	Willow Grove	Presbyterian Minister.	Stewart, Peter	Con. 5 Lot 13	1843	do	Seneca	do
Grant, Rev. A.	Dufferin	1863	England.....	Dufferin	do	Stewart, James	" 5 " 17	1870	do	do	do
Gil, Matthew, J. P.	Con. 1 Lot 56	1853	do	Gill	Retired Farmer.	Senn, John	" 5 " 47	1850	Canada	York	Farmer and Sec'y Oneida M. F. I. Co.
Holbrook, Joseph	" 1 " 17	1846	England.....	Oneida	Farmer.	Stalwood, Jabez	W. R. P. R. " 22	1860	England	Oneida	Farmer.
Herchimer, Charles	" 1, Lot 6, Ind.R.	1831	Canada.....	Hagersville	do	Smith, John	Con. 2 " 16	1844	Scotland	do	do
Herod, Walter	Dufferin	1857	do	Dufferin	Mason and Contractor.	Stark, John	" 2 " 19	1843	do	Dufferin	Retired Farmer.
Higgins, William	Con. 4 Lot 19	1851	do	Willow Grove	Farmer.	Thornburn, John	River Range " 34	1846	United States	Willow Grove	Farmer.
Ince, H. J.	W.R.P.R. Lot 17, 18	1845	Ireland.....	do	Farmer, Township Clerk, Auctioneer.	Terryberry, David H.	E. R. P. R. " 17	1860	Canada	do	do
Irving, Robert	Con. 1 Lot 58	1856	England.....	Gill	Farmer.	Thompson, A. W.	River Range " 61	1836	Canada	do	do
Johnson, G. H. M.	Township Tuscarora	1819	Canada.....	Tuscarora	Chief Interpreter and Warden Six	Veigel, Jacob	Con. 1 " 30	1856	Germany	M'nt Healey.	Reeve and Sec'y Ontario Plaster Co.
Kett, Robert S.	Con. 2 Lot 20	1844	England.....	Dufferin	Farmer. [Nations]	Whitmore, Otis	" 5 " 58	1867	Canada	M'nt Healey.	do
Kett, J. W.	" 1 " 54	1844	Canada.....	do	do	Wickett, John	E. R. McK. R. " 4	1850	England	Seneca	do
Kennedy, J. R.	" 5 " 13	1859	do	Seneca	do	Waddel, William	E. R. P. R. " 8	1834	Ireland	do	do
Lang, John	" 5 " 18	1867	do	Willow Grove	Blacksmith and General Jobber.	Wintermute, Phillip	Riv.Range, Lts. 41, 42	1818	Canada	do	do
Lang, William J.	" 5 " 8	1853	do	do	Farmer.	Young, James	" Lot 37	1838	do	do	do
						Young, Charles	Con. 6 " 38	1845	do	do	Farmer and Breeder of Fancy Fowls.

DUNNVILLE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Armour, Thomas	Dunville.	1850	Scotland	Dunville.	Postmaster.	Lowe, Frederick C.	Dunville.	1837	England	Dunville.	Gentleman.
Boyle, Arthur	do	1865	Canada	do	Merchant and Warden of Haldimand.	Logan, Alexander	do	1844	Canada	do	Photographer.
Barnea, N. A.	do	1878	United States	do	Proprietor " Bushel House."	Lattimore, R. F.	do	1869	do	do	Lumber and Grain Dealer.
Braund, W. N.	do	1844	England	do	Stove and Tinware Dealer.	Lawe, Henry	do	1861	Madras	do	P. L. S. & C. E.
Bushel, James, Sr.	do	1837	do	do	Gentleman.	Messcar, L.	do	1868	Canada	do	Insurance Agent.
Black, Chas. E. S.	do	1867	Canada	do	Proprietor " Dunville Gazette."	McDonald, Thomas	do	1862	do	do	Liveryman.
Barker, Edgar	do	1851	do	do	Barrister.	Moblo, John	do	1842	do	do	Grocer and Agent Montreal Tel. Co.
Braund, Thomas	do	1846	England	do	Contractor and Builder.	May, Charles	do	1846	do	do	General Merchant.
Bolger, John	do	1867	Canada	do	Proprietor " Sparling House."	Newman, F. E.	do	1849	do	do	Boo and Shoemaker.
Beebe, Nelson	do	1860	do	do	Collector of Customs.	Nevens, John H.	do	1849	United States	do	Hotel keeper.
Brownson, A.	do	1826	United States	do	do	Ramsey, F. J.	do	1849	Canada	do	Merchant.
Baker, William	do	1860	Ireland	do	Butcher.	Root, Harmon	do	1833	do	do	Billiard Parlor.
Bell, John	do	1873	United States	do	Foundry and Machine Shop.	Sowerby, John	do	1845	England	do	Carriage Maker.
Couper, Archibald	do	1853	Scotland	do	Auctioneer and Land Agent.	Stevens, Charles, J.P.	do	1851	Canada	do	Harness Maker.
Cross, F. O.	do	1874	England	do	Manager Canad. Bank of Commerce.	Scott, W. G.	do	1837	Scotland	do	Cabinet Maker and Undertaker.
Docker, E. H.	do	1842	do	do	Merchant.	Schoffle'd Bros.	do	1842	Canada	do	Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.
Edgar, James D.	Toronto.	do	Canada	Toronto.	Barrister.	Stewart, John	do	1838	Ireland	do	Merchant.
Fant, Joseph	Dunville.	1861	do	Dunville.	Barber.	Stewart, Percy W.	do	1876	England	do	Clergyman, Church of England.
Ford, A. B.	do	1844	United States	do	Dealer in Stoves and Tinware.	Sime, James A.	do	1853	Canada	do	Tanner.
Harrison, R. A.	do	1878	Canada	do	Chemist and Druggist.	Upper, M. C.	do	1864	do	do	Barrister.
Haney, S. & Son	do	1867	do	do	Merchants.	Vanderburg, Jacob	do	1870	do	do	Miller.
Hart, C. A.	do	1864	United States	do	Merchant Tailor.	White & Dougher	do	1846	do	do	Hotel Keepers
Haney, James	do	1870	Canada	do	Mill owner.	Walther, S. & E.	do	1866	England	do	Woollen Manufacturers.
Jam											

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

VILLAGE OF CALEDONIA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Ball, James	Caledonia.	1835	Canada	Seneca.	Lumberman.	Munro, William	Caledonia.	1842	Glengary, Can.	Seneca.	Mill Proprietor.
Booth, Jonathan	do	1840	do	do	Retired.	McQuarry, Thor-borne & Monroe.	do	1848	Canada	do	Merchant Millers.
Black, James	do	1850	Scotland	do	Presbyterian Minister.	McLernon, William	do	1856	Ireland	do	General Merchant.
Clark, W. J.	do	1862	England	do	Soda Water Manufacturer.	Nelles, Robt. L.	do	1862	Canada	do	Agent G. T. Railway.
Cochran, Josiah	do	1840	United States	do	Barber.	Nicholas, Thomas	do	1857	do	do	Gardener.
Dillabaugh, E. H.	do	1861	Canada	do	Physician and Surgeon.	Olds, James Jr.	do	1837	do	do	Merchant.
Doyle, John	do	1850	do	do	Gr. cer and License Inspector.	Olds, F. W. M.	do	1838	do	do	Tin and Stove Merchant.
Gayler, William	do	1843	do	do	Hardware and Liquor Merchant.	Ryan, J.	do	1862	do	do	Hotel Proprietor.
Garland, N. & T.	do	1835	do	do	Merchants.	Stewart, John	do	1843	Scotland	do	Grain Merchant.
Hind, E. T.	do	1858	do	do	Proprietor "Union Hotel."	Sawle, W. T.	do	1871	England	do	Proprietor "Grand River Sachem."
Hillyer, E. S.	do	1872	England	do	Physician and Surgeon.	Seldon, Richard	do	1853	do	do	Baker and Confectioner.
Harris, G. H.	do	1846	Canada	do	Undertaker and Furniture Dealer.	Scott, John, J. P.	do	1840	Scotland	do	Postmaster.
Jackson, William	do	1835	do	do	Clerk 1st Division Court.	Shoots, George	do	1857	Germany	do	Carriage Manufacturer.
Leask, John	do	do	Scotland	do	Blacksmith.	Taylor, Edward	do	1846	England	do	Gentleman.
Leith, William	do	1850	Canada	do	Hotel Proprietor.	Wilson, Alexander	do	1861	Scotland	do	Merchant and Councillor.
Lawson & Smart	do	1860	Scotland	do	Merchant Tailors.	Walker, R. E.	do	1854	Canada	do	Tin and Hardware Merchant.
Mattice, Wm. H.	do	1846	Canada	do	Retired and Councillor.	Walker, J. A.	do	1854	do	do	Chemist and Druggist.
Martineau, Reuben	do	1846	do	do	Cooper.	Young, Fred. W.	do	1843	do	do	Painter and Councillor.

HAGERSVILLE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Almas, David, J. P.	Hagersville.	1851	Canada	Hagersville.	Land Owner.	Midforth, Thos. H.	Hagersville.	1871	England	Hagersville.	Boot and Shoe Dealer.
Almas, U. B.	do	1866	do	do	Hotel keeper.	Morse, T. E. & Co.	do	1877	Canada	do	Manfrs. Agricultural Implements.
Eggleson, Perry	do	1875	United States	do	do	Murray, James	do	1855	Scotland	do	Butcher.
Evans, C. F.	do	1856	Canada	do	Teacher.	McDonald, P. M. D.	do	1877	Canada	do	Physician and Coroner.
Filmor, William	do	1854	United States	do	Tinsmith.	McFerran, John	do	1863	do	do	Conveyancer and Com'r in B. R.
Goodwin, Thomas	do	1852	England	do	Proprietor "Union Hotel."	Porter, John H., J. P.	do	1872	do	do	Lumber Merchant.
Harrison, Thomas	do	1866	Canada	do	Grain Merchant.	Pyers, Henry	do	1837	do	do	Harness Maker and Breeder Fancy
Hager, C. E. O.	do	1855	do	do	Postmaster, Jewellery and Hardware.	Shoup, Elias	do	1842	do	do	Farmer and Mill Owner. [Fowls.
Howard, R.	do	1854	do	do	Merchant Miller.	Seymour, Joseph	do	1845	England	do	Carriage Maker.
Howard, S. W.	do	1872	do	do	Chemist and Druggist.	Spavin, Thomas	do	1852	Canada	do	Grain Merchant.
Jones, P. E., M. D.	do	1866	do	do	Physician.	Smith, A. F.	do	1870	England	do	Section Foreman, C. S. Railway.
Lynch, D. J.	do	1853	do	do	Merchant.	Thompson, W.	do	1850	Canada	do	Lumberman.
Lawson, Jude	do	1844	do	do	Hotel Proprietor.	Wilson, Joseph	do	1854	United States	do	Hotel Keeper.
McDonald, A.	do	1831	do	do	do	Winger, Peter	do	1836	Canada	do	Grain Merchant.

VILLAGE OF CAYUGA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Aikman, T. H.	Cayuga.	1850	Canada	Cayuga.	Barrister at Law.	Henry, Charles	Cayuga.	1867	Canada	Cayuga.	Blacksmith.
Baxter, Jacob, M. P.	do	1854	do	do	Physician.	Hoshal, John A.	do	1857	do	do	Proprietor "Campbell House."
Baxter, Benjamin	do	1863	do	do	Physician and Grain Dealer.	Henderson & Snider	do	1877	do	do	Barristers, &c.
Clark, George A.	do	1854	do	do	General Merchant.	Mitchell, James, J. P.	do	1837	Scotland	do	Cl'k County C't and D'y Cl'k C. & P.
Cameron, R. L. H.	do	1855	do	do	Physician and Surgeon.	Mason, Joshua	do	1837	England	do	Proprietor "Court House Hotel."
Campbell, E. C.	do	1860	do	do	Proprietor "Haldimand Advocate."	Martin, John R.	do	1833	Ireland	do	Barrister and County Attorney.
DeCew, John	do	1836	do	do	Provincial Land Surveyor.	Martin, Evan S.	do	1833	do	do	Gentleman.
Finlan, Andrew	do	1844	do	do	Bailiff Division Court.	McKay, John	do	1874	do	do	Lumber and Coal Merchant.
Farrell, Charles	do	1866	Ireland	do	General Merchant.	Nelles, William H.	do	1852	Canada	do	General Merchant.
Gibson, George A.	do	1833	Scotland	do	do	Rogers, David T.	do	1854	do	do	Reeve, and Grain Buyer.
Gibbons, Joseph	do	1852	Canada	do	Merchant Tailor.	Wigg, Jacob	do	1848	do	do	Proprietor Caledonia Stage.

TOWNSHIP OF DUNN.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Anderson, William	Con. 2 Lot 5	1847	Ireland	Byng	Farmer and Township Councillor.	Grant, Peter	Con. 4 SDR " 12	1845	Scotland	Byng	Farmer.
Armour, Robt., J. P.	" 1 " 11	1850	Scotland	Dunnville	Farmer.	Grant, W.	" 4 " 11	1844	do	do	do
Albright, Josiah, D.	" 1 " 2	1857	Canada	South Cayuga	do	Hannah, Alex.	" 2 NDR " 9	1876	Ireland	do	Farmer and Township Councillor.
Aikens, James	" 1 NDR " 5	1858	do	Dunnville	do	Hamilton, William	" 3 SDR " 18	1853	Canada	do	Farmer.
Angle, Edward	" 1 NE cor" 8	1862	do	do	Carpenter and Joiner.	Hornibrook, S. W.	" 1 NDR " 10	1864	Ireland	Dunnville	Farmer and Thoroughbred Stock [Breeder.
Blott, W. R. J., J. P.	" 4 SDR " 6	1840	do	do	Farmer and Reeve.	King, Henry	" 3 SDR " 16	1838	Canada	Byng	Farmer.
Bate, Albert	" 4 " 3	1840	England	do	do	Logan, Watson	" 2 NDR " 4	1853	do	do	do
Booth, William J.	" 4 " 13	1848	Canada	Byng	do	Lowe, William C.	" 4 SDR " 16	1835	England	Dunnville	do
Bradford, H.	Sheehan Tract " 8	1849	Ireland	Pt. Maitland	Farmer and Stock Breeder.	Lapp, Abraham	" 3 " 11	1844	Canada	Byng	do
Barry, James	Con. 1 NDR " 4	1837	Scotland	Byng	Farmer.	McKenzie, Alex.	" 1 NDR " 5	1857	do	do	do
Bowden, William	" 3 SDR " 8	1835	England	do	do	Martin, David	" 1 " 3	1848	do	do	do
Bate, Albert T.	" 3 " 7	1841	do	Dunnville	do	Murdy, R. G.	Haldimand	1844	do	do	Toll Gate Keeper.
Cook, James, J. P.	" 5 " 17	1855	do	Pt. Maitland	do	Orris, John Y.	Con. 5 SDR " 21	1856	England	Pt. Maitland	

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH CAYUGA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Anthony, W. T.	Jones' Tract, ERR	1841	Canada	Cayuga	Farmer.	Mehlenbacher, John	Con. 2 STR	Lot 27	1836	Germany	Kohler
Bullock, Wm.	Con. 1 STR, Lot 8	1860	do	Canfield	Reeve and Farmer.	Murray, Andrew	" 2 "	42	1837	Scotland	De Cewsville
Bruce, Robt. H.	" 3 " " 11	1843	do	Dunnville	Collector and Farmer.	McKean, Mrs. A.	" 2 "	11	1844	do	Canfield
Beard, Charles	" 1 " " 24	1852	Ireland	Cayuga	Farmer.	McConnell, John	" 2 "	30	1872	Ireland	Cayuga
Craft, John	" 1 " " 23	1852	England	do	do	McLaren, Peter	Jones' Tract	10	1844	Scotland	do
Chrysler, John	Jones' Tract	7	1808	Canada	do	McDonald, James	Canfield	1858	do	Canfield	Hotel Proprietor.
Davis, David	Con. 3 STR, Lot 5	1861	do	Dunnville	do	Nevills, Abraham	Con. 3 STR	Lot 15	1863	Canada	Cayuga
Elliott, James	" 3 " Lot 10 E 1	1862	England	Canfield	Farmer and Assessor.	Payne, John	" 1 "	20	1856	Ireland	do
Farnell, Agnew P.	" 1 NTR" 41, 42	1833	Ireland	Cayuga	Registrar of County.	Rea, Joseph	" 3 "	14	1842	Scotland	do
Findlay, George	Jones' Tract Lot 25	1837	Scotland	Kohler	Farmer.	Reid, David	" 3 "	7	1833	do	Dunnville
Findlay, Geo. W.	Kohler	1853	Canada	do	Postmaster and Blacksmith.	Riley, William	" 1 NTR	11	1871	England	Canfield
Gowling, Wm., J. P.	Con. 1 NTR Lot 10	1852	England	Canfield	Farmer.	Stewart, Alex.	" 1 "	16	1852	Canada	do
Gardiner, T. G.	" 2 STR" 32	1852	Ireland	Cayuga	Farmer and Insurance Agent.	Stevens, Lewis	" 3 STR	5	1861	do	Dunnville
Green, John	" 3 " " 10	1856	United States	Canfield	Farmer.	Street, Stephen	" 1 "	12	1843	United States	Canfield
Glasby, Wm. R.	" 1 " " 14	1855	Canada	do	Blacksmith.	Sme ser, Conrad	Jones' Tract	28	1856	Germany	Kohler
Garner, Phillip B.	" 1 " " 5	1872	do	do	Farmer and Blacksmith.	Shaver, W. R.	do	30	1855	Canada	Bingham R'd
Gerrard, John	" 1 " " 6	1856	do	do	do	Schram, Peter	Con. 1 NTR	7	1843	do	Canfield
Hinds, Mary Jane	" 1 " " 21	1848	do	Cayuga	do	Smith, Joel, R. J.	" 1 "	3	1862	do	do
Haynes, William	" 1 " " 10	1842	do	Canfield	do	Topp, William	" 2 STR	16	1838	England	do
Kindree, William	" 1 " " 46	1848	do	De Cewsville	Farmer and Councillor.	Teasdale, Thos.	Huff Tract	1	1841	do	Cayuga
Kohler, Martin	Jones' Tract	24	1850	Germany	Kohler	Teasdale, W.	do	1842	do	do	do
Kindree, Elijah	Con. 1 STR	43	1854	Canada	Farmer and Constable.	Topp, John	Con. 3 STR	16	1837	do	do
Kipling, John	" 1 NTR" 2	1855	England	Canfield	Farmer.	Vickers, Robt.	" 1 "	11	1848	do	Canfield
Lymburner, Aaron	" 2 STR" 8S ₁	1820	Canada	do	do	Walker, Chas.	" 1 "	22	1844	Scotland	Cayuga
Lambier, A. G.	Jones' Tract	1834	do	Cayuga	do	Weaver, G. A.	" 1 "	2	1842	Canada	do
Murphy, John	Con. 2 STR Lot 11	1846	England	Dunnville	do	Winans, Squire S.	" 1 NTR	2	1859	do	do
Murphy, W. G.	" 3 " " 15	1845	Canada	Canfield	do	Walton, Mrs. Mary	Huff Tract	3, 4	1855	England	Cayuga

TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH CAYUGA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Allbright, Samuel	Con. 7 Lot 12	1815	Canada	SouthCayuga	Farmer.	Housberger, V. J. P.	Con. 6	Lot 13	1852	Canada	SouthCayuga
Barrick, John	" 4 " 25	1859	do	Bingham R'd	do	Houser, J. R.	" 4 "	10	1861	do	Dunnville
Beck, S. A.	" 7 " 14	1850	do	SouthCayuga	Builder and Contractor.	High, Philip H.	" 7 "	19	1853	do	SouthCayuga
Dohn, V. J. P.	" 5 " 20	1844	Germany	do	Farmer and Reeve.	Hoover, Simeon	" 6 "	21	1856	do	Rainham
Dashwood, Daniel	" 4 " 13	1853	Canada	do	Blacksmith.	Overholt, Isaac	" 7 "	15	1866	do	SouthCayuga
Dearnride, J. W.	" 4 " 12	1837	do	do	Farmer.	Rittenhouse, Isaac	" 5 "	17	1838	do	do
Fry, Isaac	Fry's Corners	1852	do	do	Merchant, Postmaster and Tp. Clk.	Sutor, James	" 4 "	27	1844	Ireland	Bingham R'd
Fry, David	Con. 6 Lot 18	1835	do	do	Farmer.	Wilson, Wm. H.	" 4 "	30	1841	Canada	do
Garinger, Jos.	" 4 " 31	1841	do	Bingham R'd	do	Wismar, Isaac G.	" 5 "	18	1852	do	SouthCayuga
Grobb, John W.	" 5 " 16	1851	do	SouthCayuga	do						Blacksmith and Machinist.

TOWNSHIP OF SENECA.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	
Albridge, James	W R H R, Lot 10	1835	England	Seneca	Farmer and Clerk of Caledonia.	Murton, G. W.	York	1849	Canada	York	Merchant.	
Andrews, Thos.	Con. 1 " 17	1842	United States	do	do	Martindale, Thos.	do	1836	do	do	Prop. York Plaster Beds and Mills.	
Bradt, Milton	Young's Tract	1870	Canada	York	do	Montgomery, Jas. C.	Young's Tract	1857	Ireland	Deans	Farmer.	
Bird, John	Con. 1 Lot 14	1858	do	Deans	do	Morrison, Alonzo	Con. 2 Lot 16	1853	Canada	York	do	
Bain, James	R R " 20	1838	do	Seneca	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	McLellan, John	" 3 "	16	1860	do	do	
Cowie, John	Con. 2 " 18	1855	Scotland	do	do	McClung, Samuel	" 1 " 9	1846	do	Canfield	do	
Cummings, John	Nelles' Tract	1842	do	York	do	Nelles, Isaac	Nelles' Tract	1842	do	York	do	
Coulter, Joseph	Con. 4 " 15	1856	Canada	Blackheath	do	Nelles, F. A.	do	1837	do	do	do	
Clark, Wm.	Nelles' Tract	1855	United States	do	Farmer and Councillor.	Nelles, W. C.	do	1821	do	do	do	
Davis, Adam A.	York	1848	Ireland	York	Mill Owner, Reeve and Ex-Warden.	Quinsey, Joseph	Con. 4 Lot 16	1837	do	do	do	
Davis, Robt. H., M.D.	do	1858	do	do	Sheriff of Haldimand County.	Rolston, Wm.	R R	30	1846	Ireland	Seneca	
Humphrey, Norris	1st R E P R Lot 10	1836	Canada	Seneca	Farmer.	Richardson, Matth.	" 41	1843	Canada	do	do	
Hull, W. H.	1st R W P R " 4	1838	do	do	Farmer and Mill Owner.	Thompson, John	Con. 1 " 18	1843	do	do	Farmer, Councillor and J. P.	
Huffman, George	Nelles' Tract	1839	do	York	Farmer.	Thompson, D. M. P.	Indiana	1838	do	Deans	Merchant, Miller, &c.	
Hannah, Chas. C.	York	1848	Ireland	do	do	Wickett, N. H.	York	1844	England	York	Farmer and Township Treasurer.	
Jenkins, Samuel	Con. 2 Lot 13	1843	do	do	Retired Farmer.	Weir, R. A.	River Front	1841	Canada	do	do	
Kerr, James	" 4 E S R " 18	1848	do	do	Farmer and Tax Collector.	Warring, John, Sr.	Con. 2 Lot 15	1848	Ireland	do	do	
Lester, Thos.	River Range 12, 13	1836	do	Deans	do	Wilson, Wm.	Lock No. 3	1848	Scotland	Seneca	Cabinet Maker.	
Lusk, Robt.	Con. 2 Lot 8	1843	Canada	Seneca	do	Young, Wm., J. P.	Indiana	1833	Canada	Deans	Gentleman.	
McNiven, Jas., J. P.	" 1 W S R " 8, 9	1838	Scotland	Seneca	Farmer and Stock Breeder.	Young, David, J. P.	R R	24	1828	do	Seneca	Farmer.

TOWNSHIP OF CANBOROUGH.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Birdsall, Wm. H. M.	Con. 1										

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

TOWNSHIP OF RAINHAM.

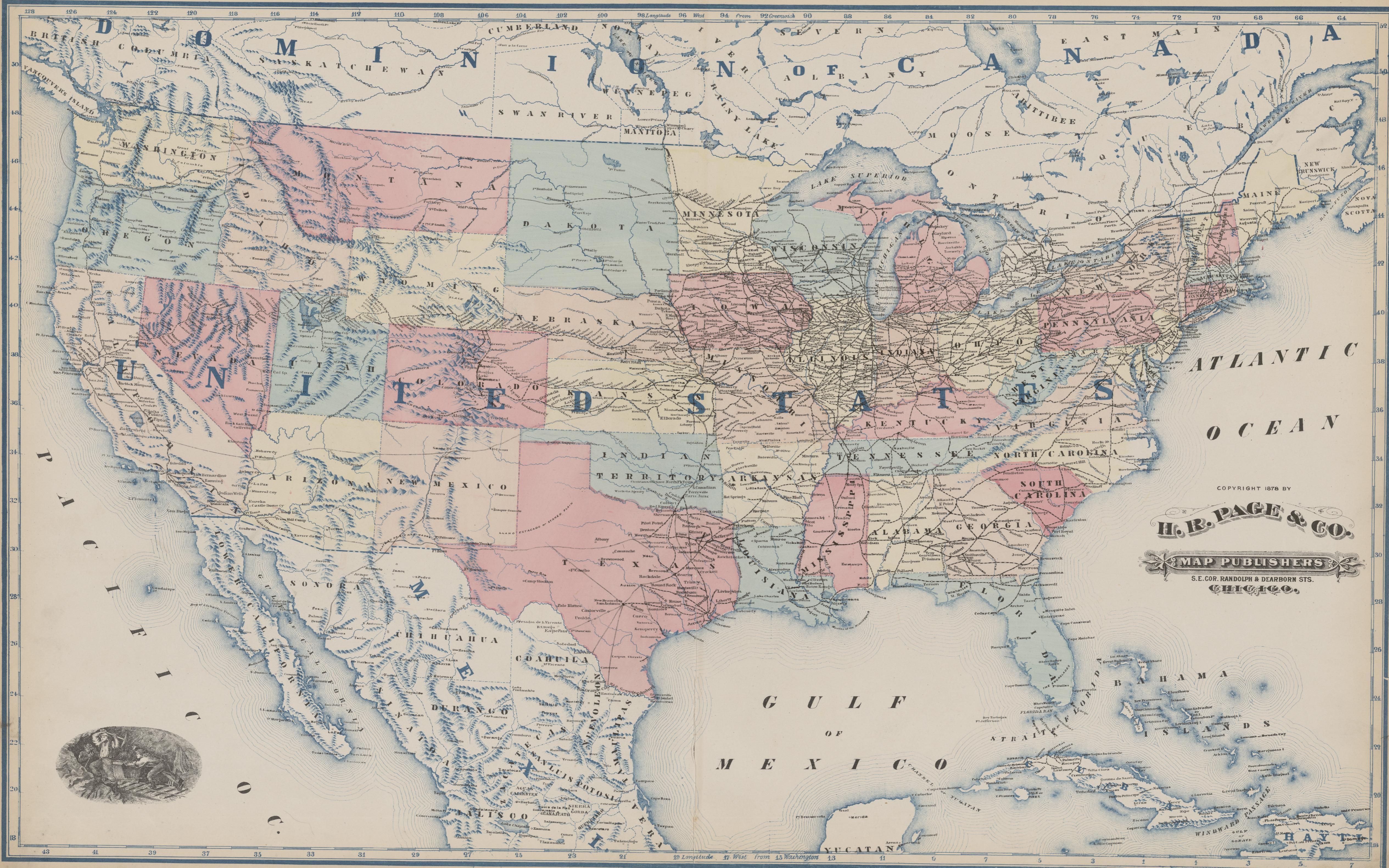
NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Abert, Frederick...	Con. 7	Lot 5	1850	Germany	Fisherville	Kearns, William...	Con. 1	Lot 13	1856	Ireland	Rainham Ctr
Culver, Guye	" 1	" 13	1829	Canada.....	Rainham Ctr	Farmer and Township Treasurer.	" 2	" 12	1866	England	do
Cunningham, R.	" 1	" 7	1856	do	Selkirk	Legget, George	" 4	" 7	1853	France	Fisherville
Drinkwater, Isaac...	" 2	" 16	1837	do	Rainham Ctr	Nablo, George	" 1	" 17	1871	Canada.....	Rainham Ctr
Evans, John	" 1	" 12	1841	do	do	Overholt, Lyman	" 1	" 21	1830	do	Rainham
Foster, Jesse	" 2	" 12	1865	do	do	Patterson, Gordon	Selkirk	1860	do	Selkirk	Farmer and Inventor of Overholt's
Fitzgerald, Gerald E.	" 2	" 20	1845	do	do	Ross, Joseph	Con. 2	Lot 8	1857	do	Cabinet Maker.
Fehrman, Joseph	Selkirk	1844	do	Selkirk	Raicheld, Nicholas	" 6	" 7	1840	France	Rutherford, David	
Gloyd, Ambrose	Con. 1	Lots 13, 14	1843	United States	Selkirk	do	Belmoral	1872	Canada.....	Rorhbach, Jacob	
Hoover, Absalom	" 1	Lot 8	1848	Canada.....	Selkirk	do	Fisherville	1854	France	Swartz, Gideon	
Havill, Richard A.	" 2	" 18	1854	United States	Rainham	Carriage Maker & Township Clerk.	Con. 1	Lot 2	1828	Canada.....	Shank, Christopher
Hoover, Edwin	" 1	" 5	1851	Canada.....	Selkirk	Farmer.	" 1	" 16	1833	do	Snell, Christian
Hoover, Moses	" 1	" 4	1853	do	do	do	" 5	" 4	1854	Germany	Ullman, Benjamin
Hurst, Solomon	" 2	" 3	1840	do	do	Farmer and Cattle Buyer.	" 4	" 6	1835	Canada.....	Webb, James
Hicks, W. L.	Selkirk	1849	England	Fisherville	Proprietor Selkirk Grist Mills.	do	do	1859	England	Yocom, Edgar	
Held, George	Con. 3	Lot 5	1848	France	Fisherville	Farmer.	" 1	" 9	1857	Canada.....	Yeager, Leonard
Held, Christian	Nelles' Corners	1848	do	Nelles' Corrs	Hotel Proprietor.	" 2	" 8	1822	United States	Selkirk	do

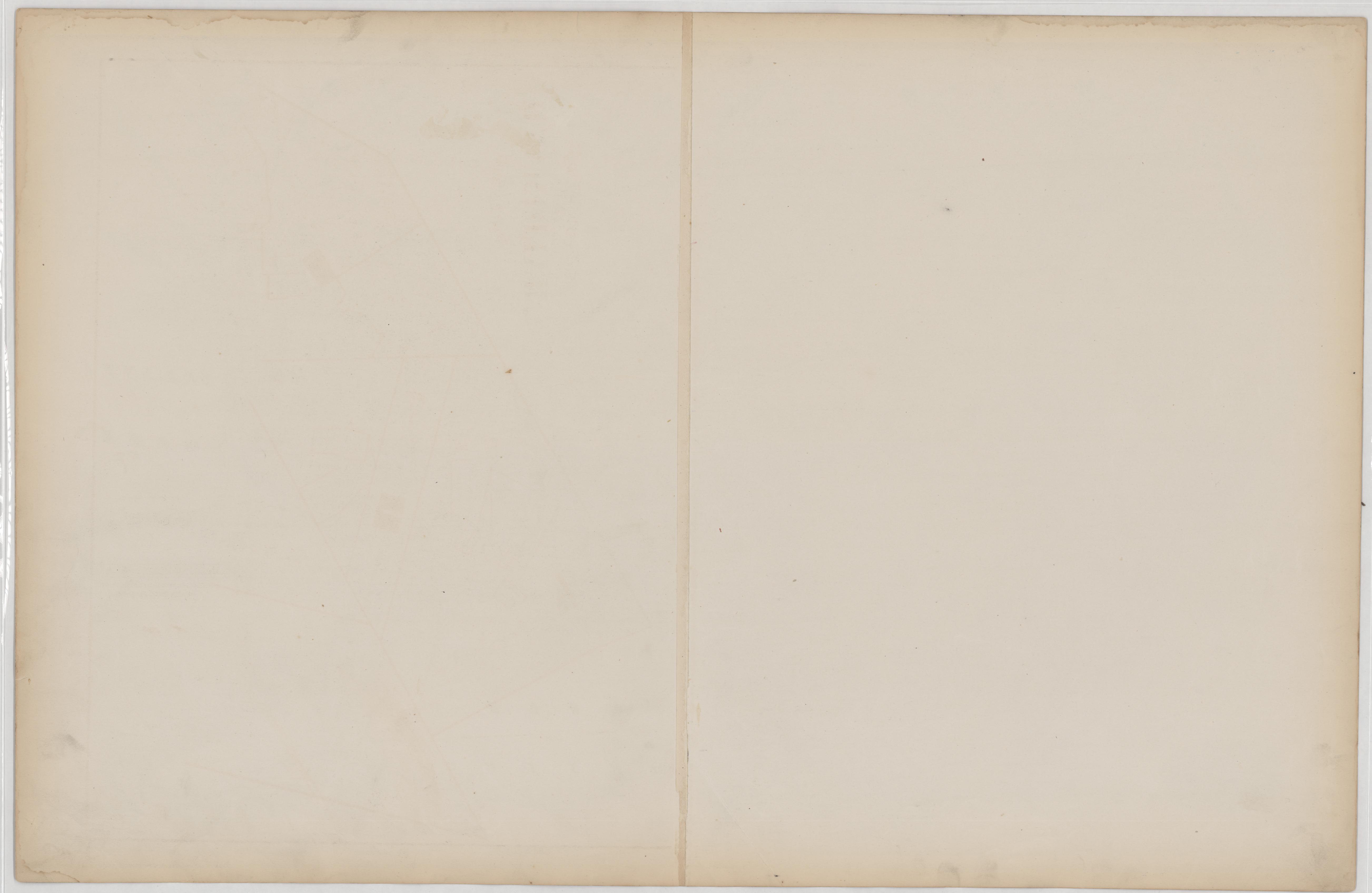
TOWNSHIP OF MOULTON.

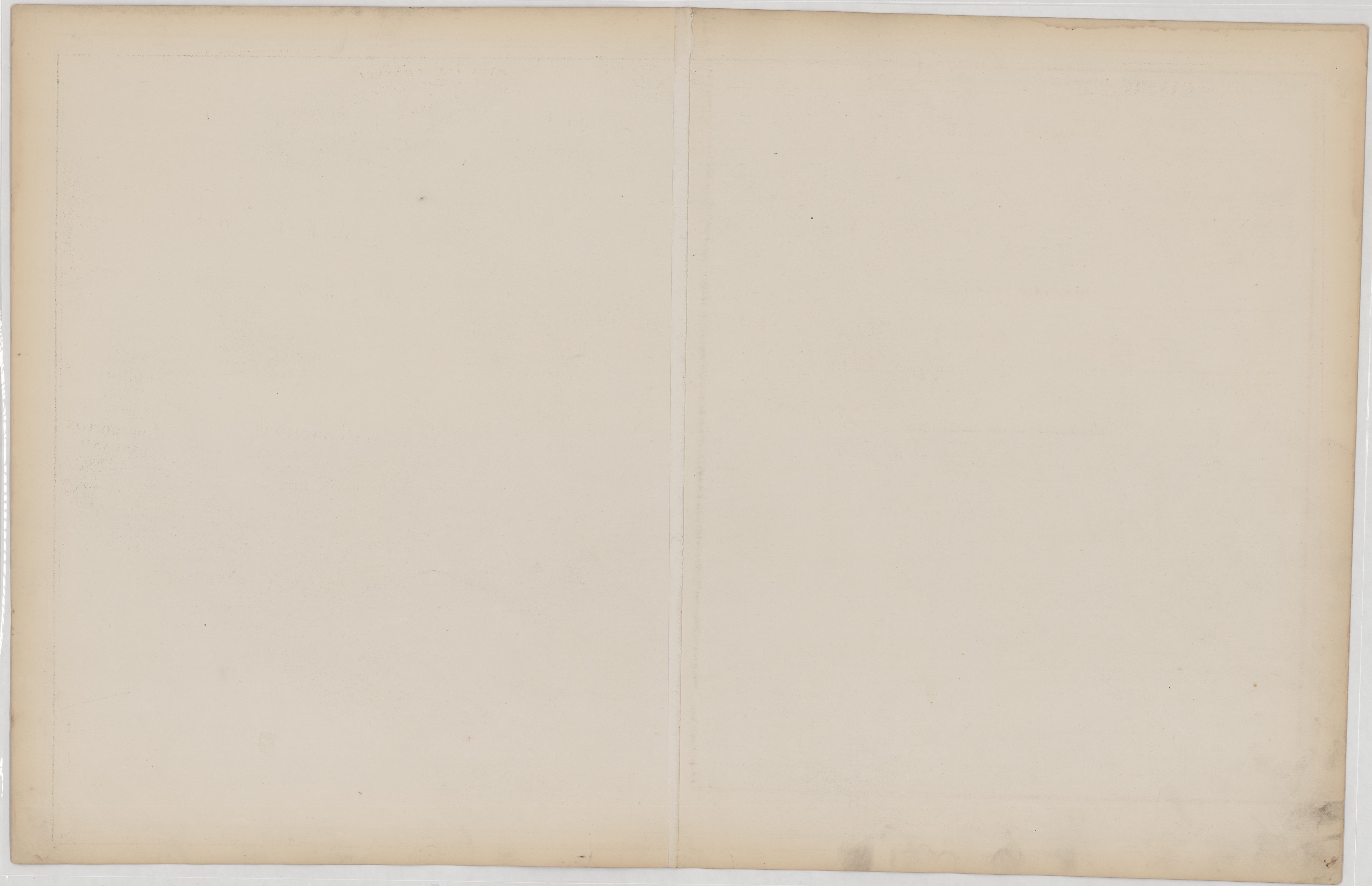
NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Angle, Isaac	Con. 2	Lot 18	1858	Canada.....	Moulton St'n	Farmer.	Misener, Joel	Con. 2 fr. Canb. Lt. 21	1861	Canada	Attercliffe
Bowman, John	" 2	" 16	1834	Scotland	Dunnville	Farmer and Councillor.	Moote, Ezra	" 1	" 10	1831	Dunnville
Bradt, Aaron	" 4 fr'm Canb. 1	1851	Canada.....	Moulton St'n	Farmer and Postmaster.	McNichol, John	" 2 fr. G. R. " 2	1838	do	do	
Burtsch, James	" 1	" 14	1867	do	Attercliffe	Mechanic.	" 2 fr. Canb. " 7	1854	Ireland	do	
Doughty, Isaac	" 4	" 2	1857	do	Moulton	Farmer.	" 1 fr. L. E. " 3	1834	Canada	Lowbanks	
Emerson, George	" 2	" 16	1850	England	Attercliffe	Farmer and Mason.	" 1 fr. G. R. " 20	1837	do	Stromness	
Ferguson, James	R. N. F. R. Lot 11	1850	Ireland	Dunnville	do	Farmer.	" 1 "	" 19	1847	do	Reid, Archibald
Kirk, John, M. D.	Attercliffe Station	1835	England	Dunnville	Attercliffe Sta	Physician and J. P.	" 2 fr. Canb. " 5	1870	Ireland	do	
Logan, Mark A.	Con. 2	Lot 7	1857	Canada	Dunnville	Farmer.	" 2 fr. Canb. " 10, 20, 21	1873	Canada	Moulton St'n	
Mumby, Joseph	2nd R. fr. G. R. " 13	1860	England	do	Farmer and Reeve.	Stewart, William	" 1 "	Lot 18	1846	do	Sensabaugh, Peter
Matlock, Benjamin	R. N. F. R. " 23	1858	Canada	do	Farmer and Councillor.	Vankeuren, George	" 1 "	" 6	1861	do	Attercliffe
Michener, L. H.	Con. 2 fr. Canb. " 11	1854	do	do	Farmer and House Joiner.	Walker, Geo. & Jas.	" 1 "	" 6	1859	do	Dunnville

TOWNSHIP OF SHERBROOKE.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.	NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF SETTLEMENT.	NATIVITY.	POST OFFICE.	BUSINESS.
Galbraith, T. J.	Con. 2	Lot 1	1841	Canada.....	Stromness	Farmer and Customs Officer.	Root, John, J. P.	Con. 1	Lot 17	1820	United States
Livingston, David	Stromness	1853	do	do	Hotel Keeper.	Swithers, R. H.	" 2	" 7	1852	Canada.....	Stromness
McCallum, L., M.P.	Con. 1	Lot 21	1852	Scotland	do	Farmer and Vessel Owner.	do	do	do	do	Farmer.









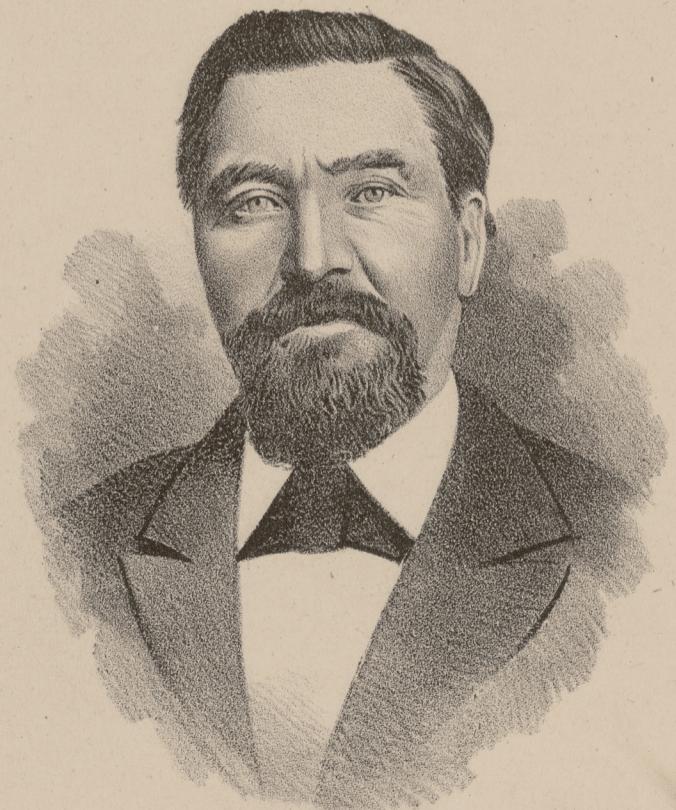
Yours truly
Samuel Swayze



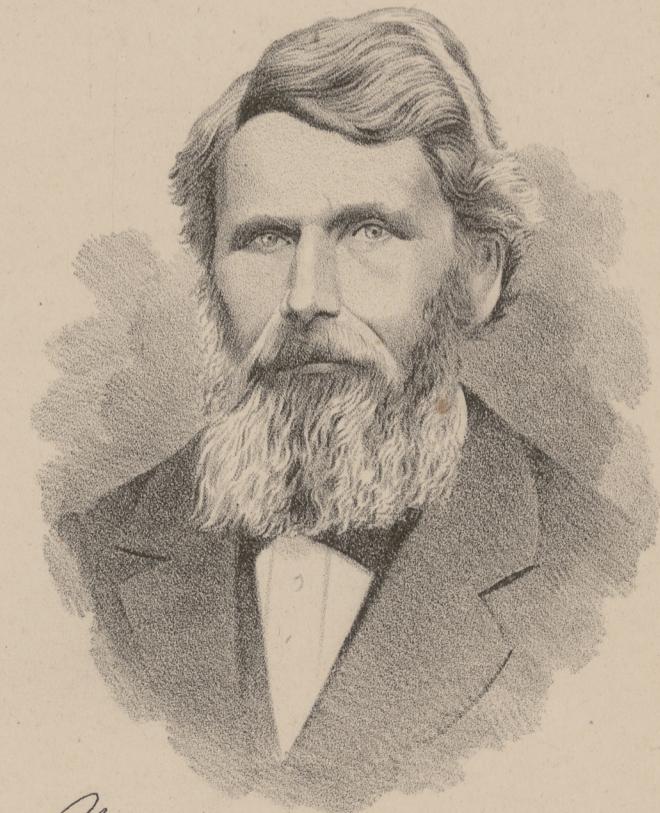
Yours Respectfully
Aaron Hobbs



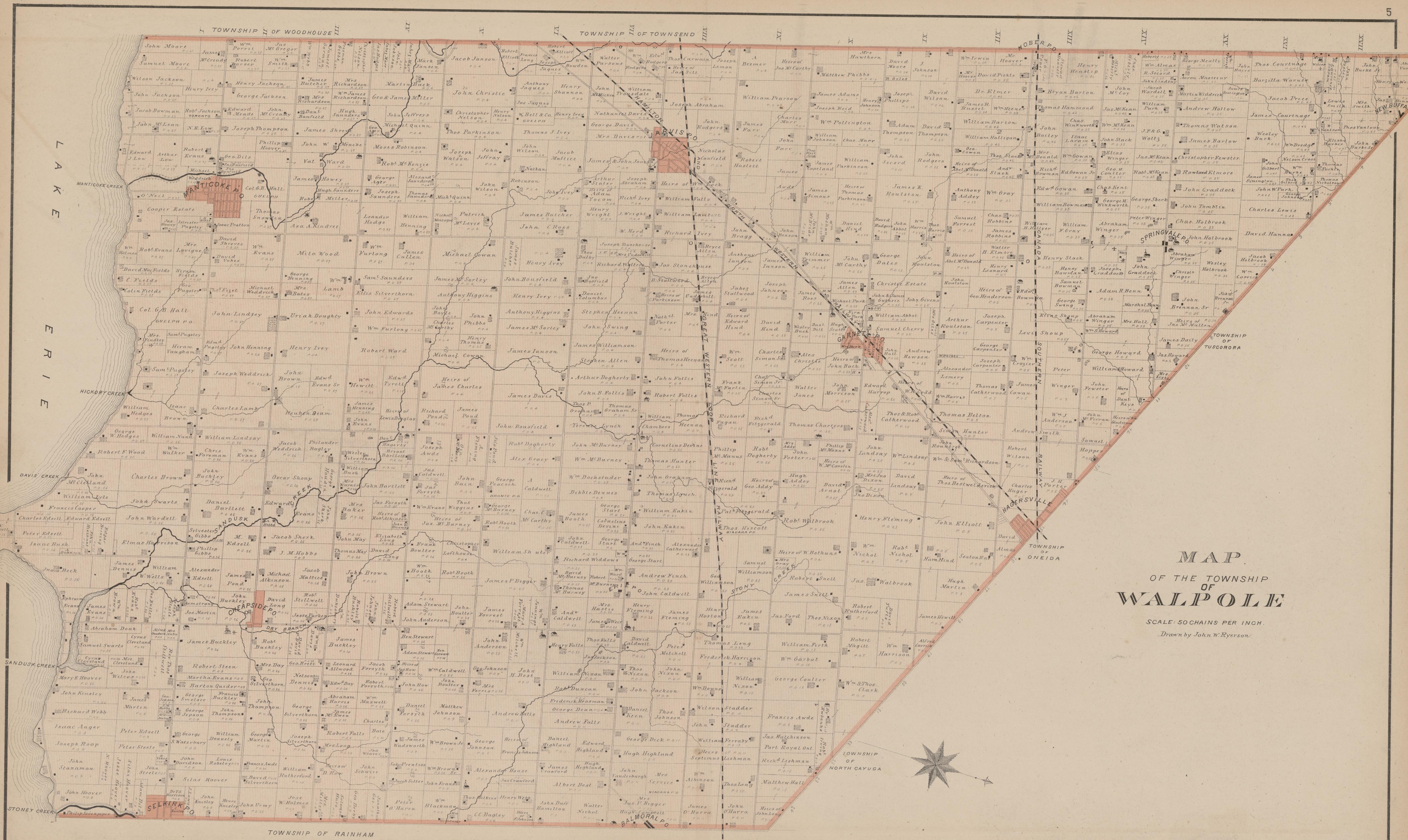
Yours truly
Arthur Boyle



Yours very truly
Dr Stewart.



Yours truly
R. Waldwrok

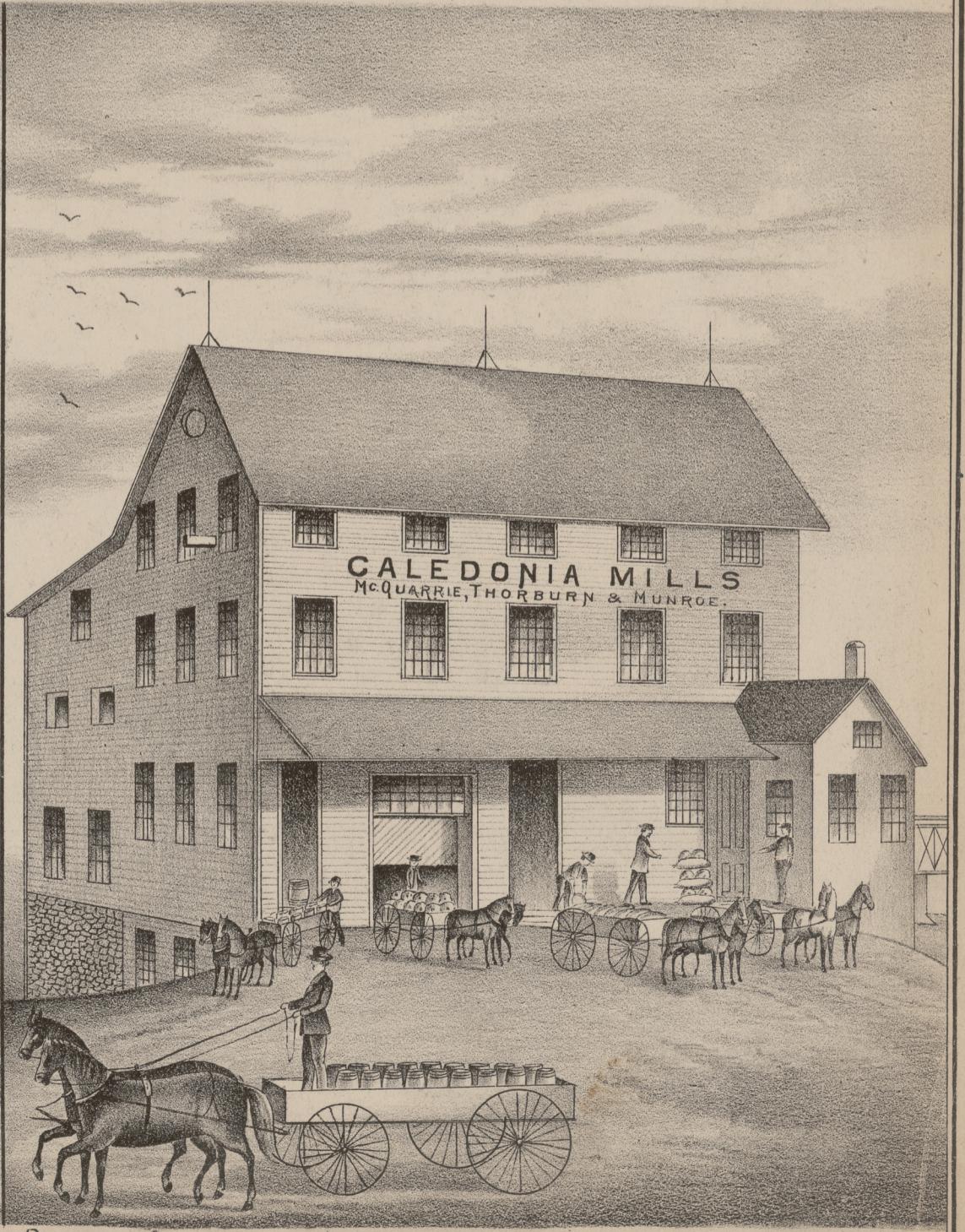
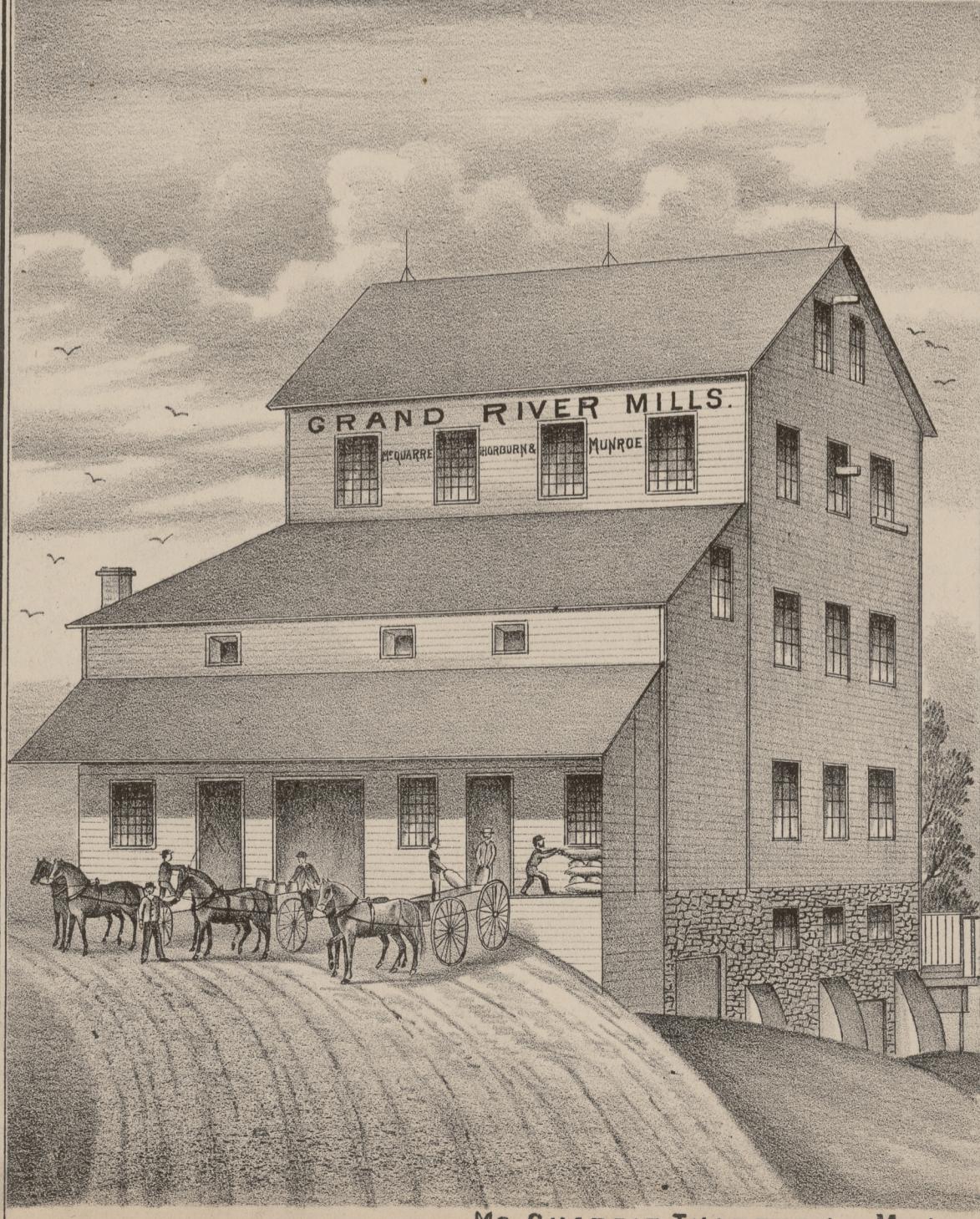




COUNTY BUILDINGS, CAYUGA.



"THE HERMITAGE," RESIDENCE OF A. P. FARRELL ESQ. RIVER ROAD, NORTH CAYUGA TR.



Mc QUARRIE, THORBURN & MUNROE, PROPRS. CALEDONIA, HALDIMAND CO. ONT.

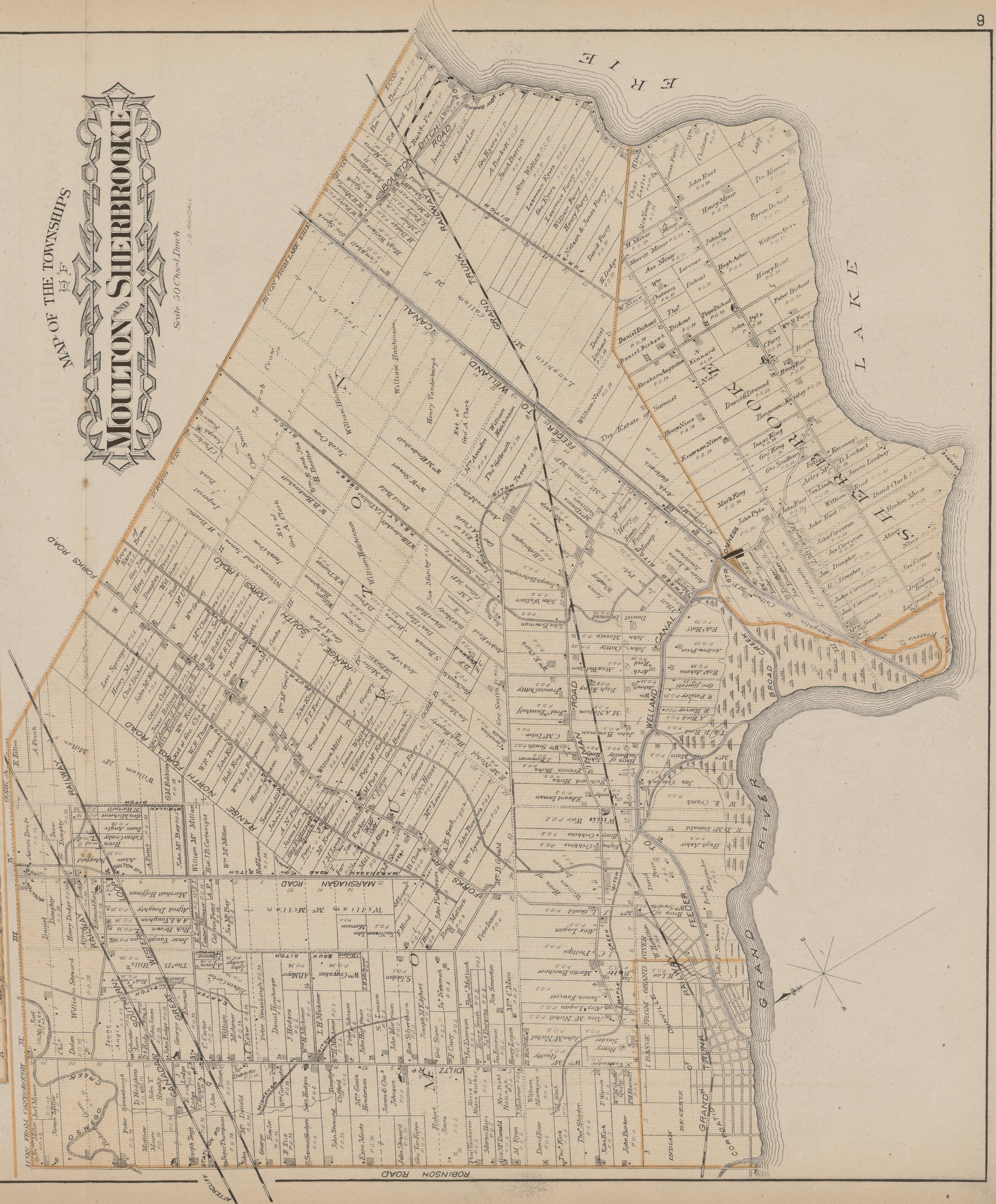


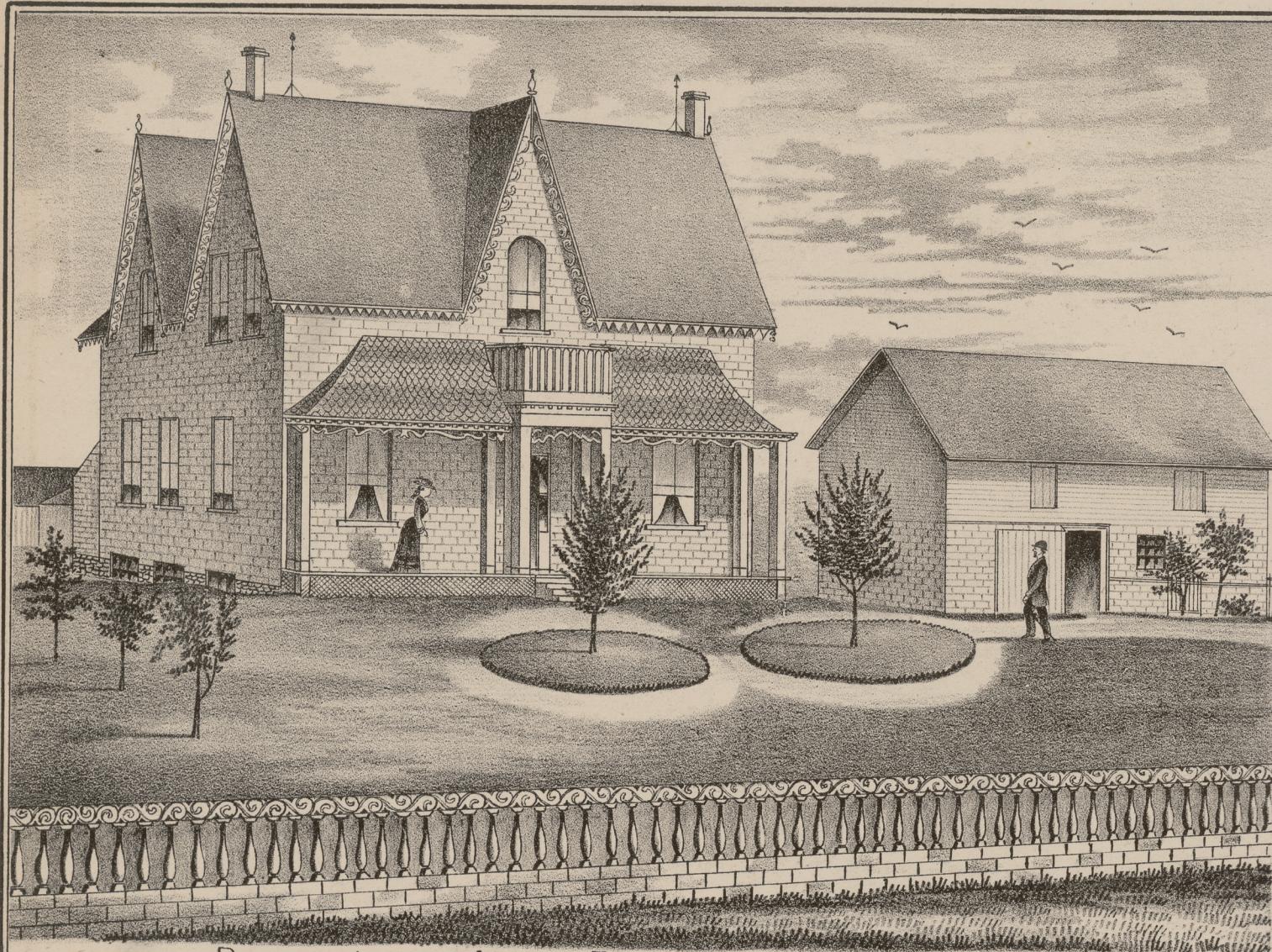
MAP OF THE TOWNSHIPS

MOULTON AND SHIRBROOK

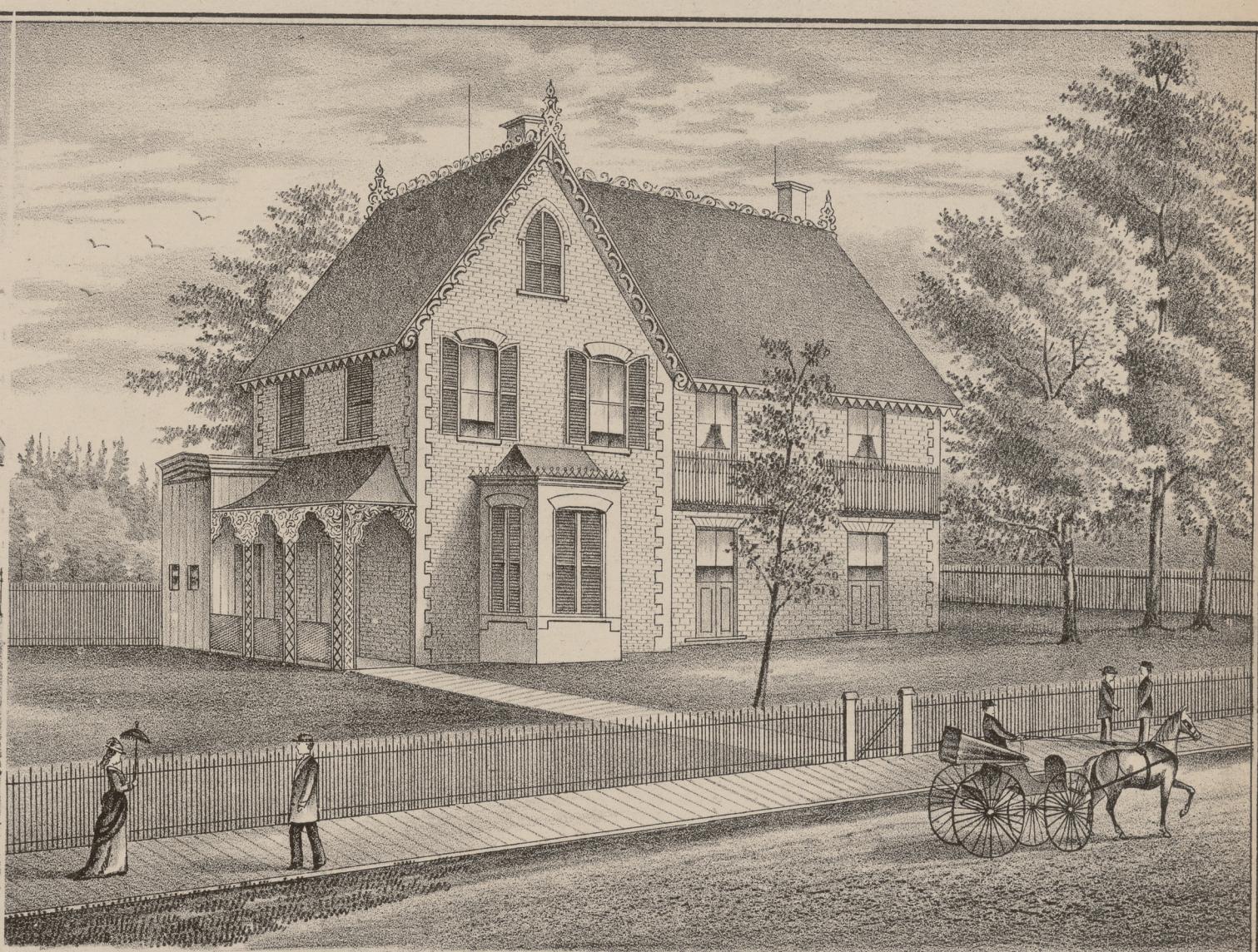
Scale 50 Chs. per Inch.

J. S. RANDALL





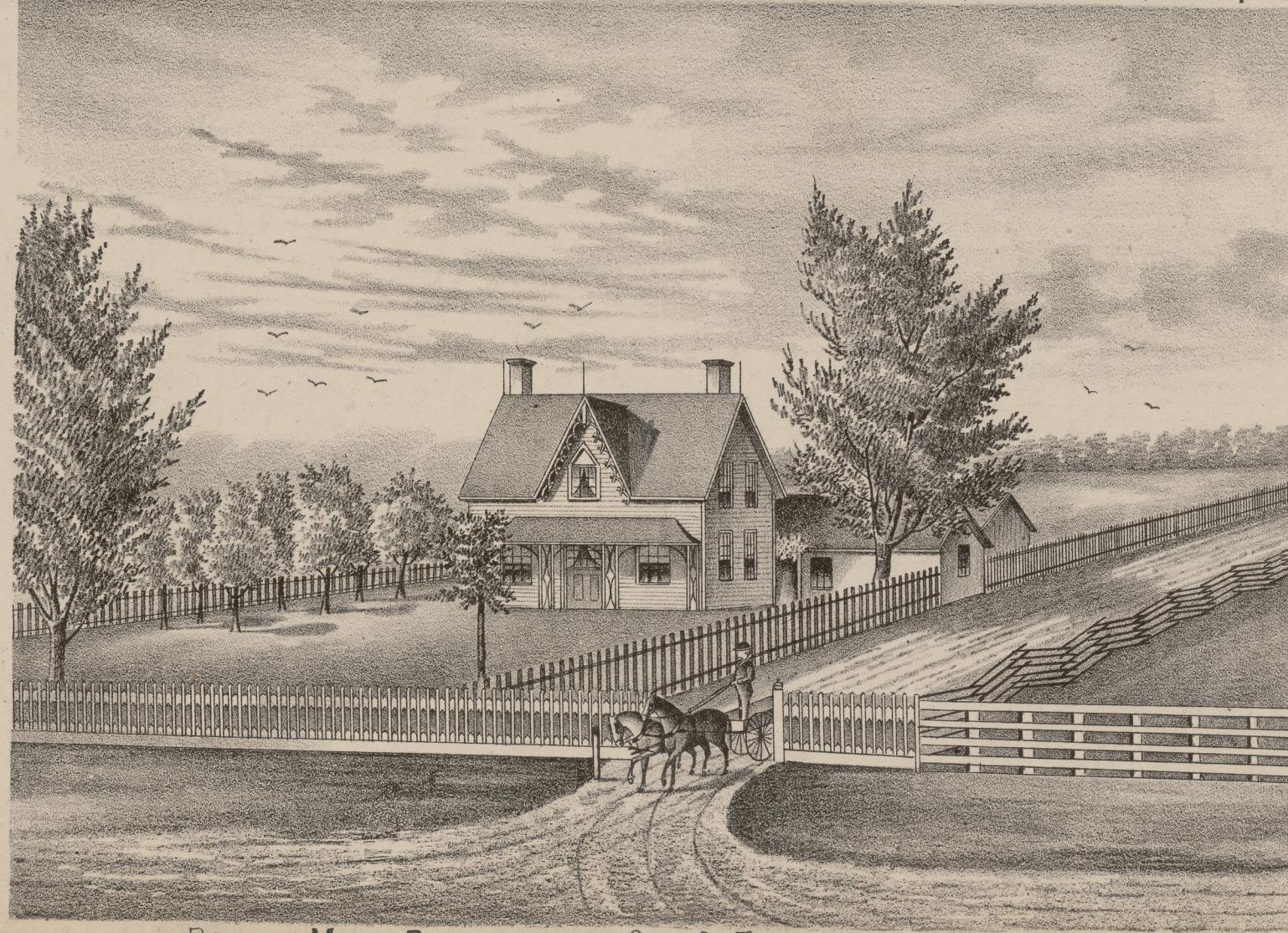
RESIDENCE OF JESSE FORSTER ESQ. RAINHAM CENTRE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. PORTER, HAGERSVILLE, ONT.



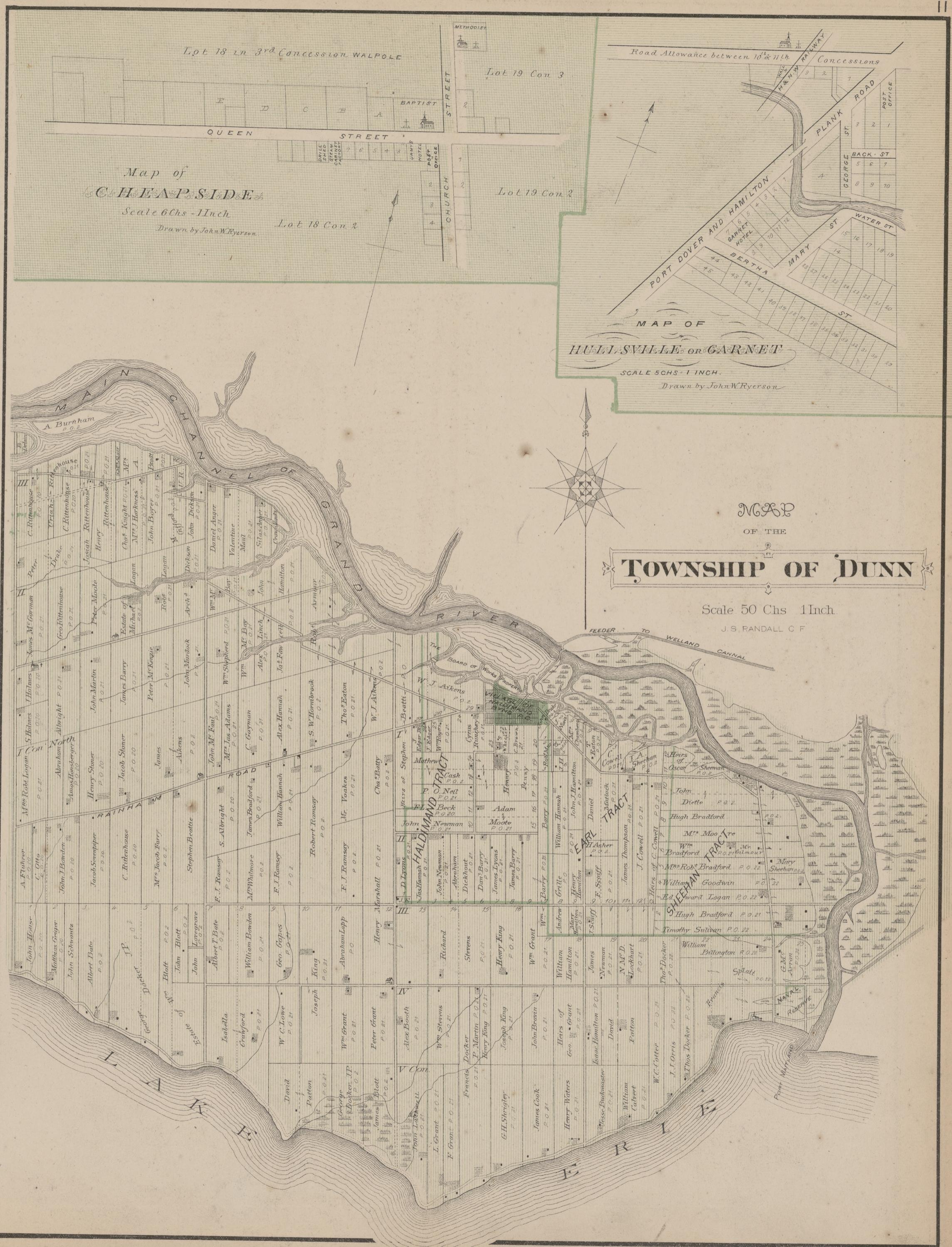
Yours truly
A. Thompson

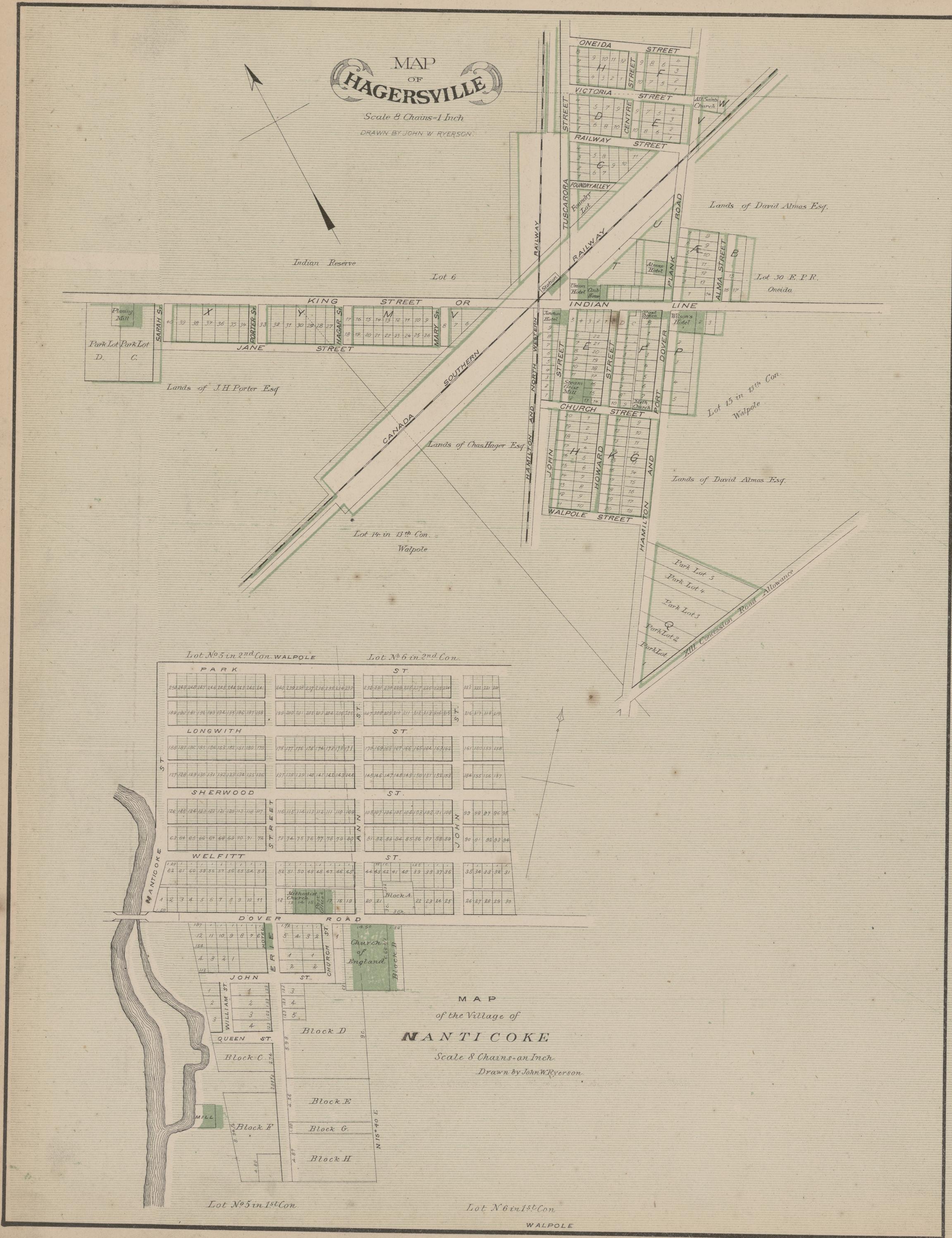


RES. OF MRS. RICHARDSON, CON. 3 TOWNSHIP OF WALPOLE.



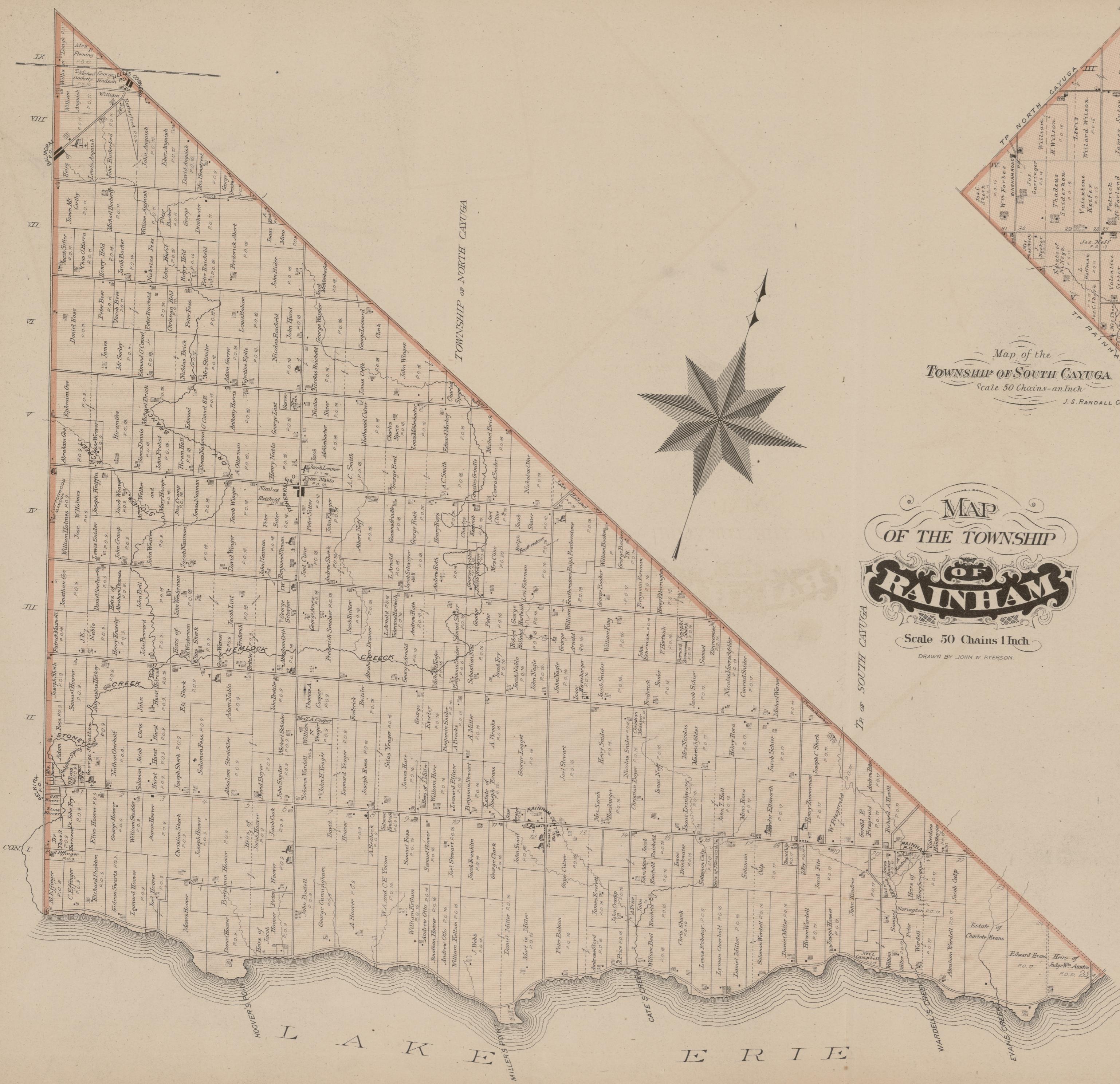
Yours Respectfully
John Kirk M.D.







AMERICAN HOTEL, JARVIS. CAPTAIN RYAN Prop.



Map of the
TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH CAYUGA

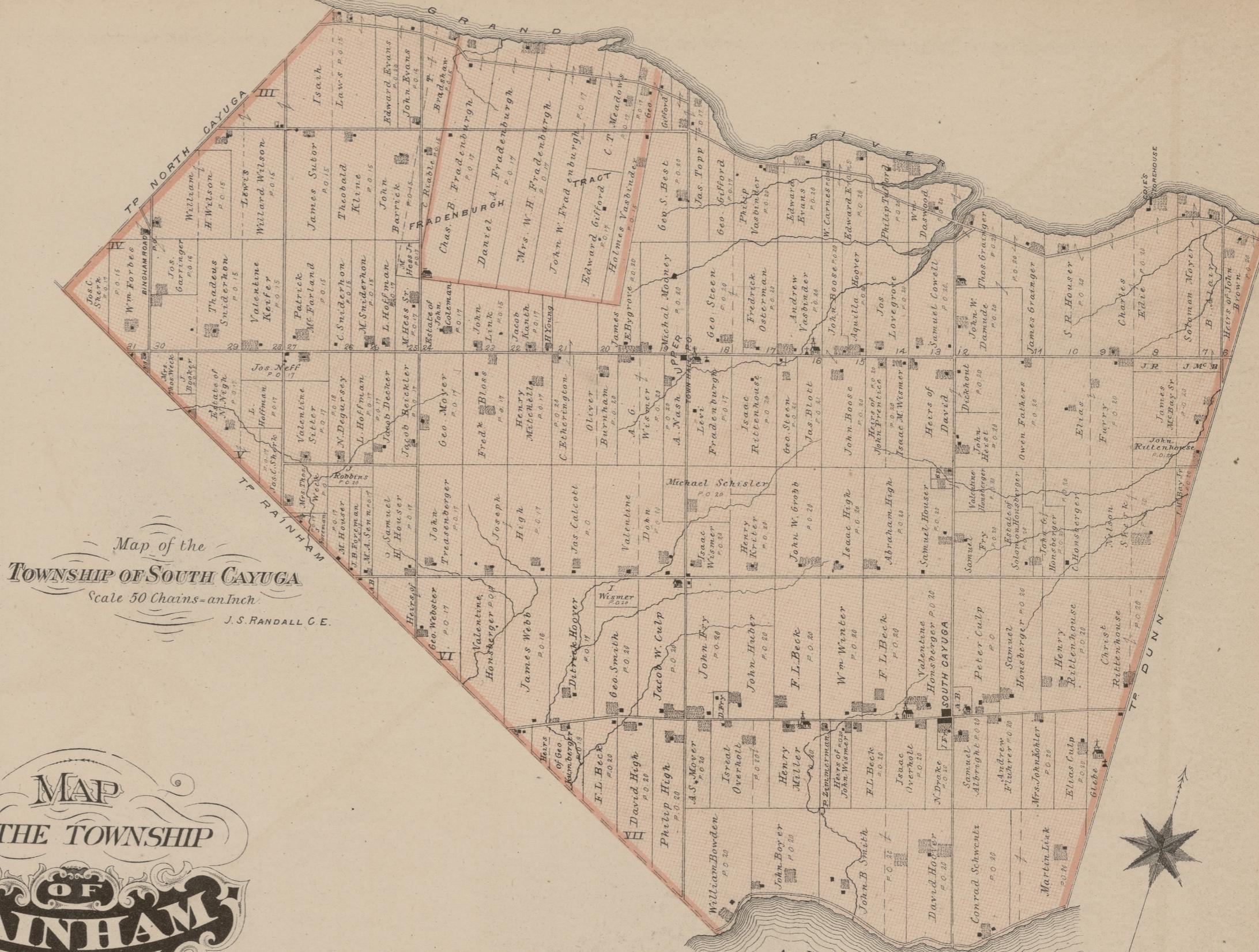
Scale 50 chains = an Inch

J. S. RANDALL C. E.

MAP
OF THE TOWNSHIP
OF RAINGHAM.

Scale 50 Chains 1 Inch

DRAWN BY JOHN W. RYERSON

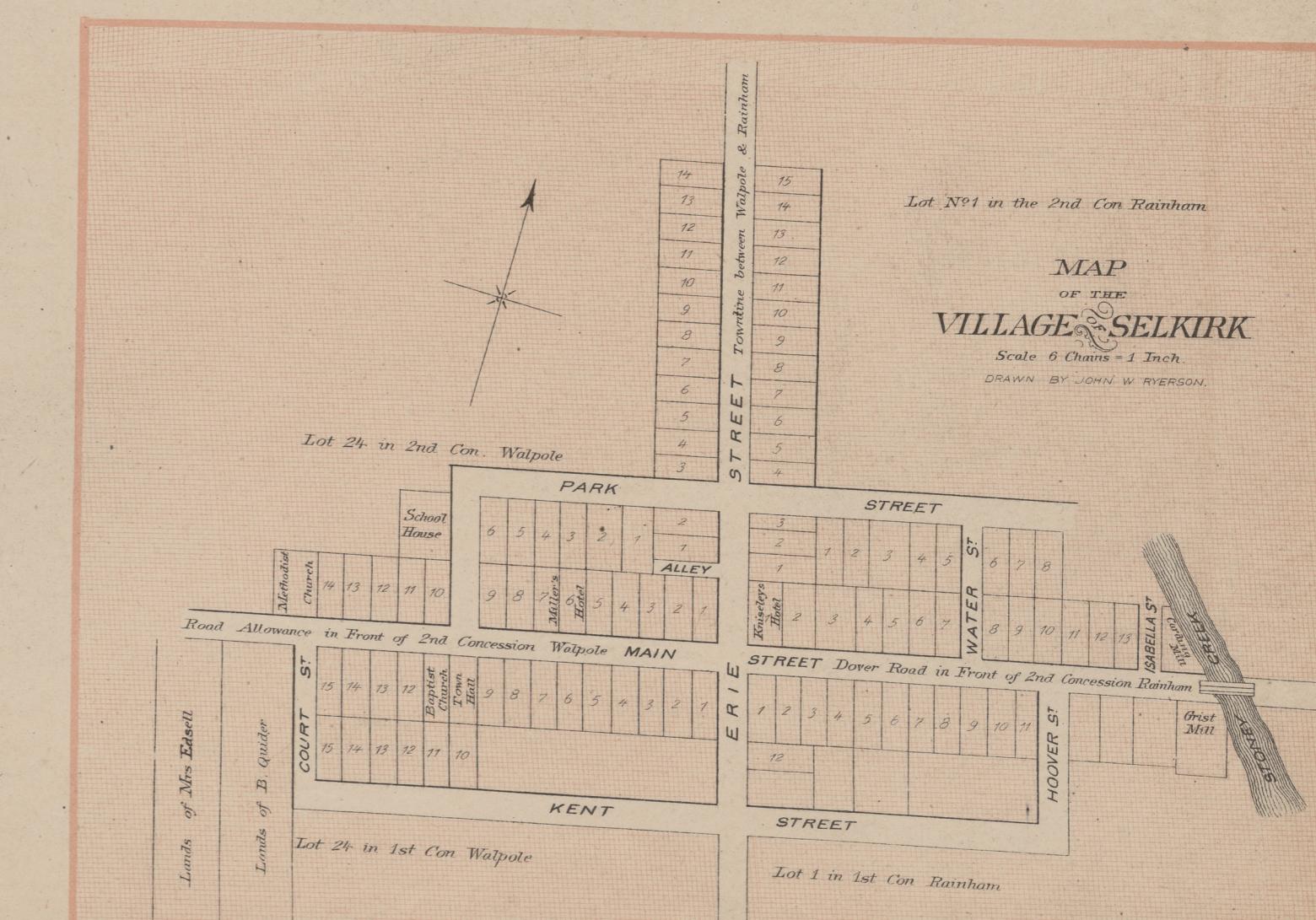


Lot No 1 in the 2nd Con Raingham

MAP
OF THE
VILLAGE SELKIRK

Scale 6 Chains = 1 Inch

DRAWN BY JOHN W. RYERSON



Lot 1 in 1st Con Raingham



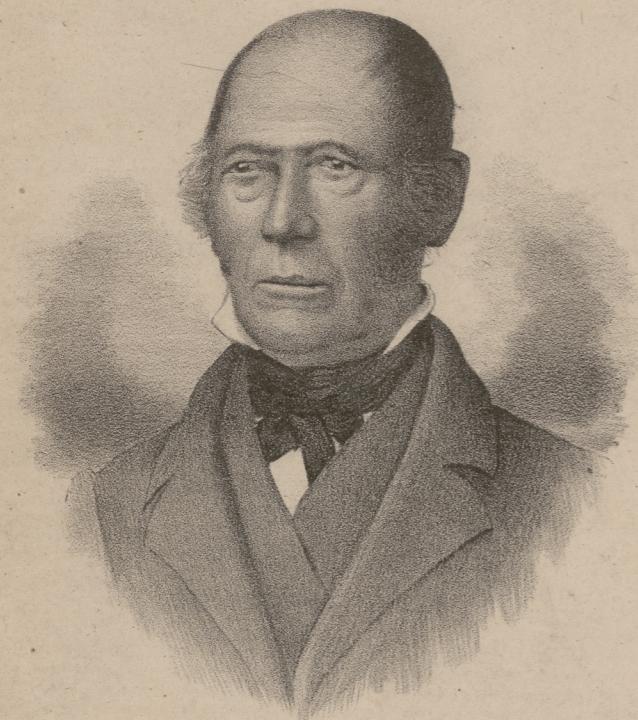
Yours truly
Adam H. Brown



Yours truly
W. C. F. Garrison



Michael Harcourt.



Jas. Mitchell M.D.



Yours truly
James Mitchell



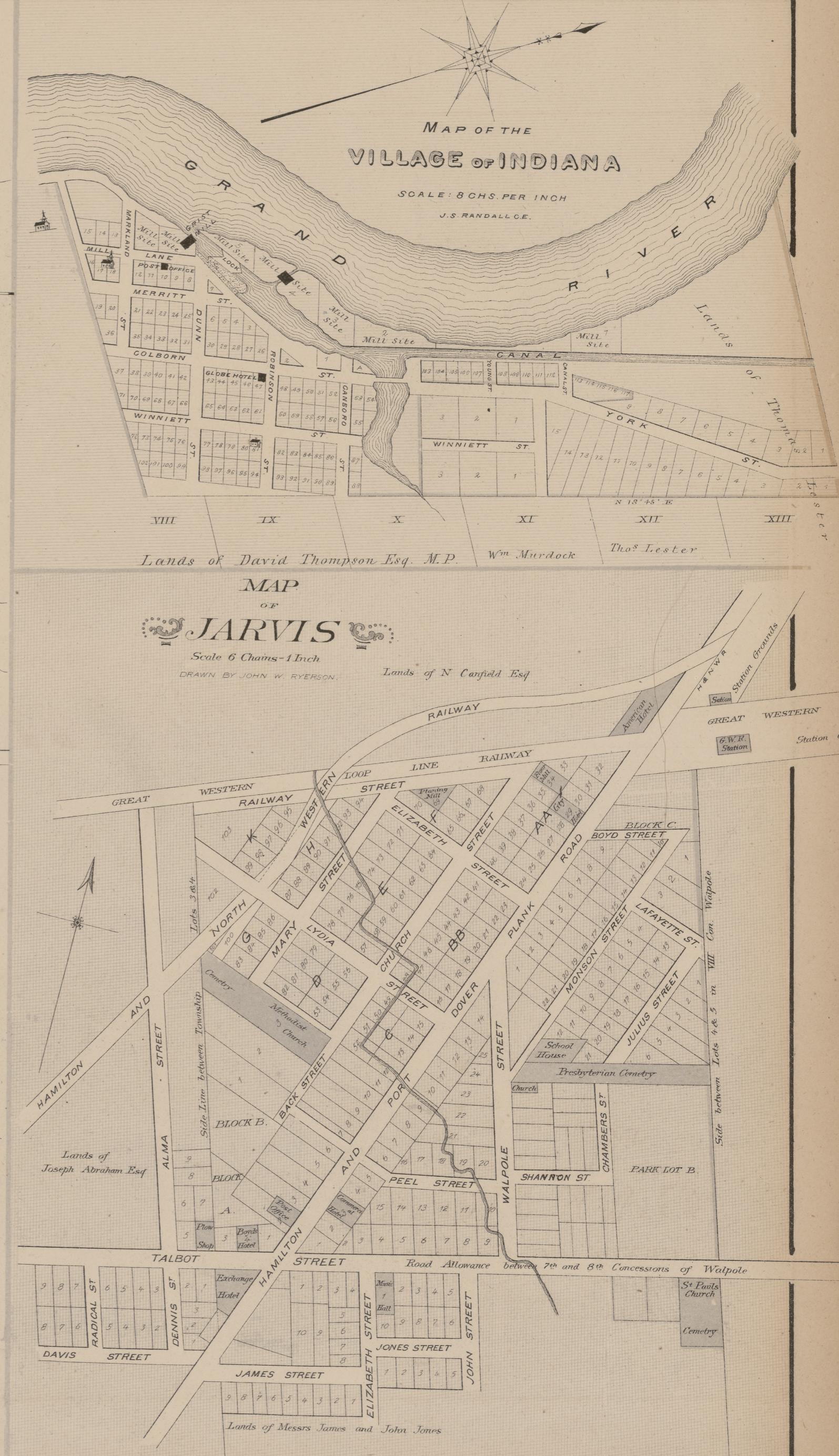
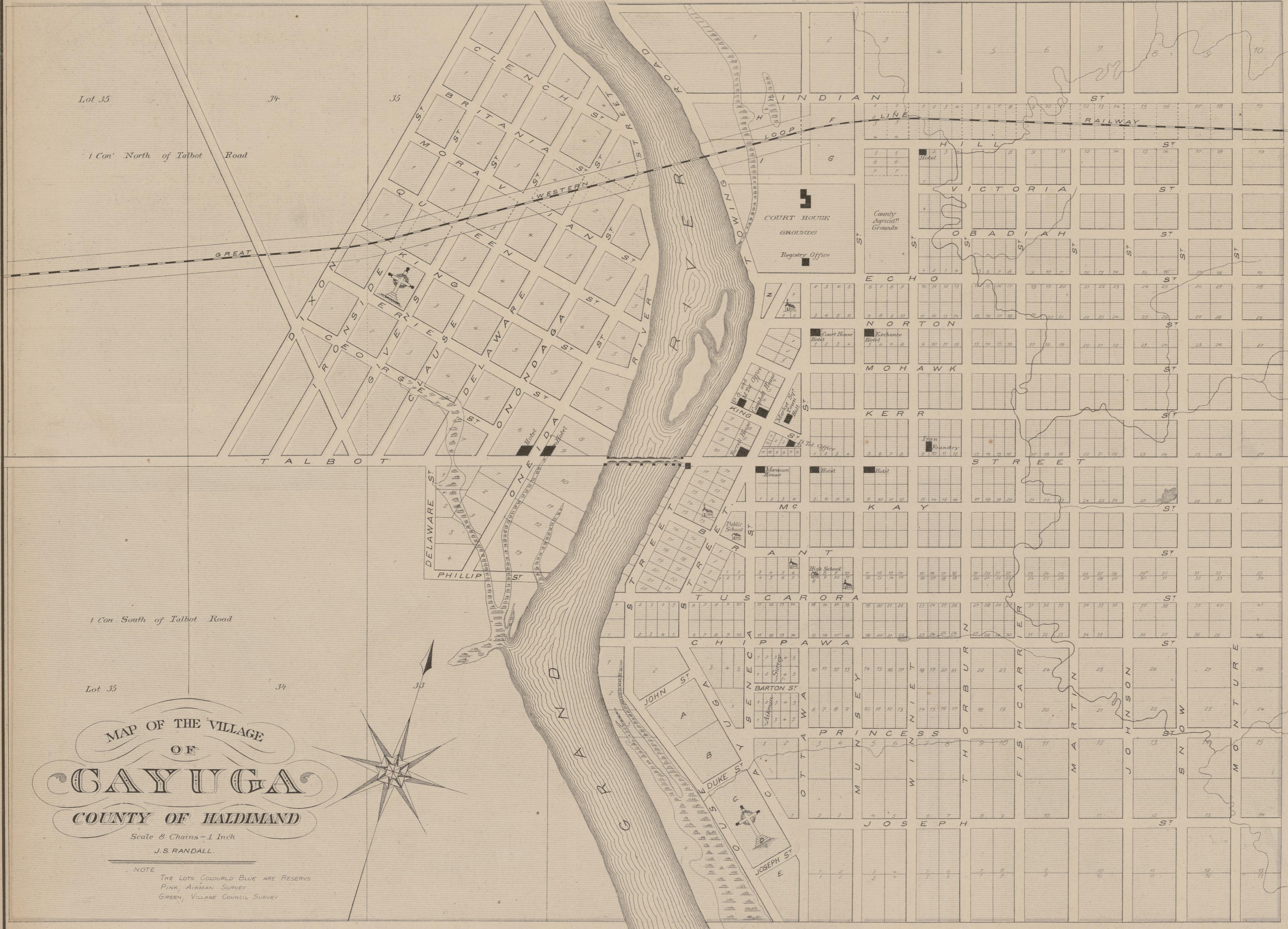
*Yours Truly
F.J. Ramsey*

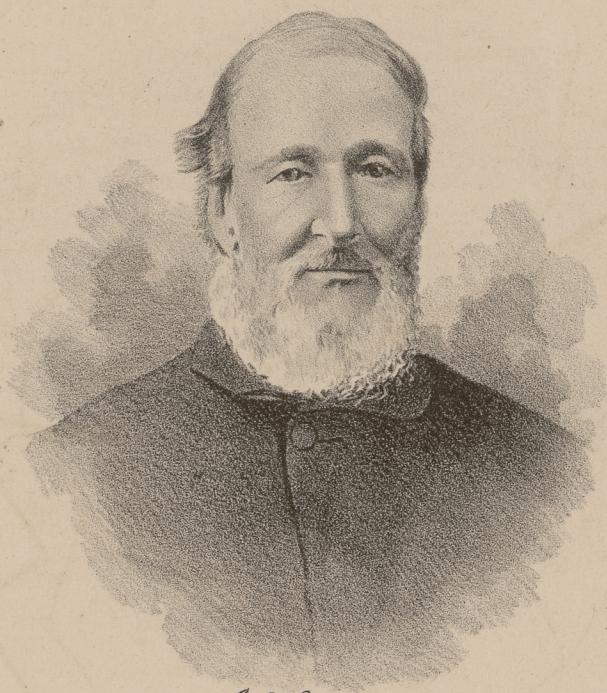


STORE OF F.J. RAMSEY, DUNNVILLE, ONT.



FARM & RES. OF ANDREW MURRAY Esq. LOT 42, 2ND. CON. NORTH CAYUGA.





*Martin
Hot com'g*



*From truly
J. R. Martin*



CLAREVILLE RES. OF JOHN R. MARTIN Esq — CAYUGA.



MAP OF ONTARIO

GREY, SIMCOE, ONTARIO, VICTORIA
YORK, PEEL, WELLINGTON, HALTON,
WATERLOO, BRANT, WENTWORTH, NORFOLK,
HALDIMAND & LINCOLN & WELLAND

235Ft above level of the Sea

Steamer

LAKE ONTARIO

L A K E E R I E

MAP OF ONTARIO COUNTIES ON

RENFREW, LANARK, LENNOX,
FRONTENAC, ADDINGTON, LEEDS,
PRINCE EDWARD & HASTINGS,
& NIPPISSING DISTRICT





MAP OF ONTARIO
COUNTIES OF
CARLETON, RUSSELL, PRESCOTT,
GRENVILLE, DUNDAS, STORMONT,
& GLENGARRY.



MAP OF ONTARIO

COUNTIES OF

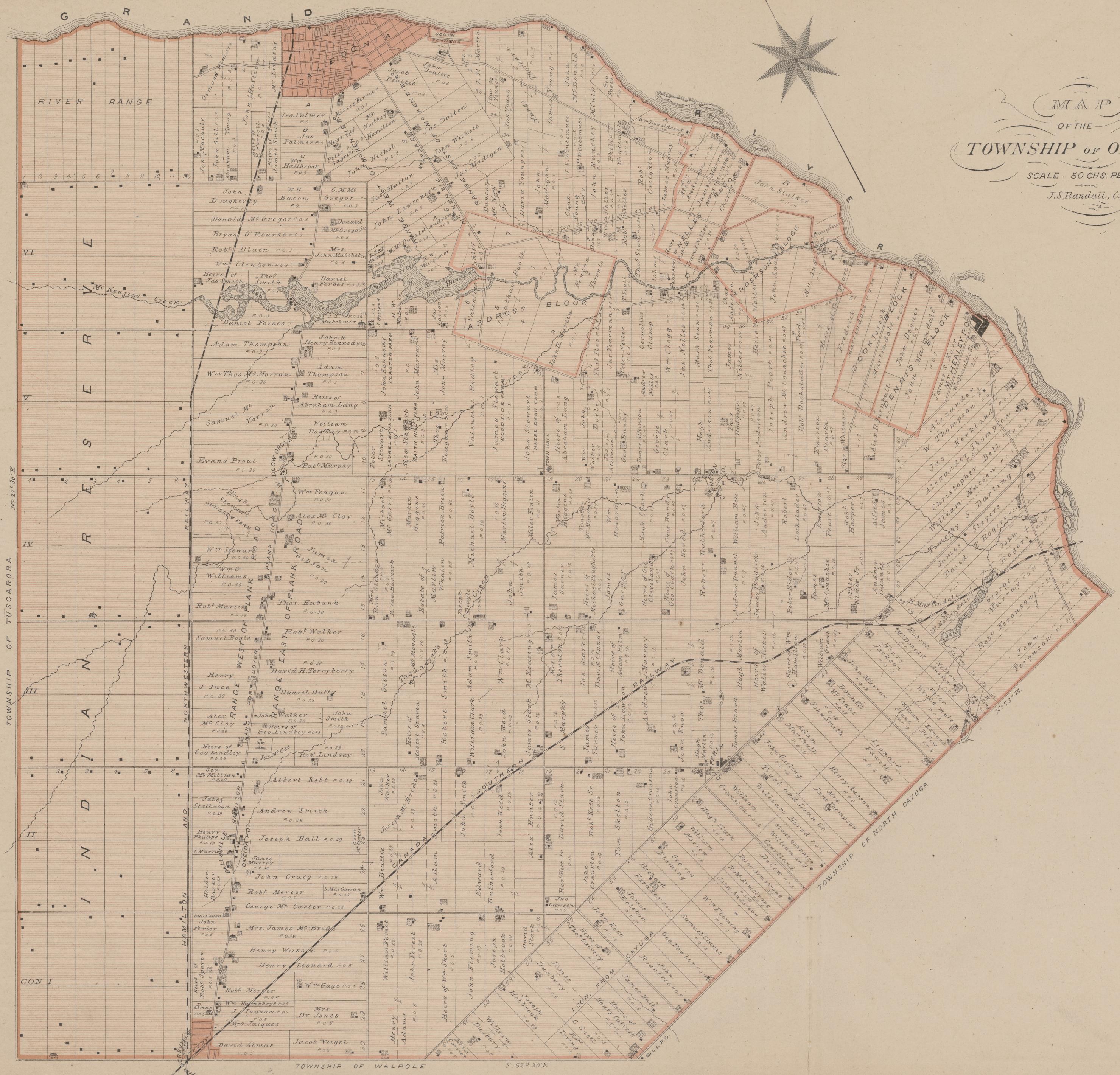
PETERBOROUGH,

NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM,

PARRY SOUND & MUSKO

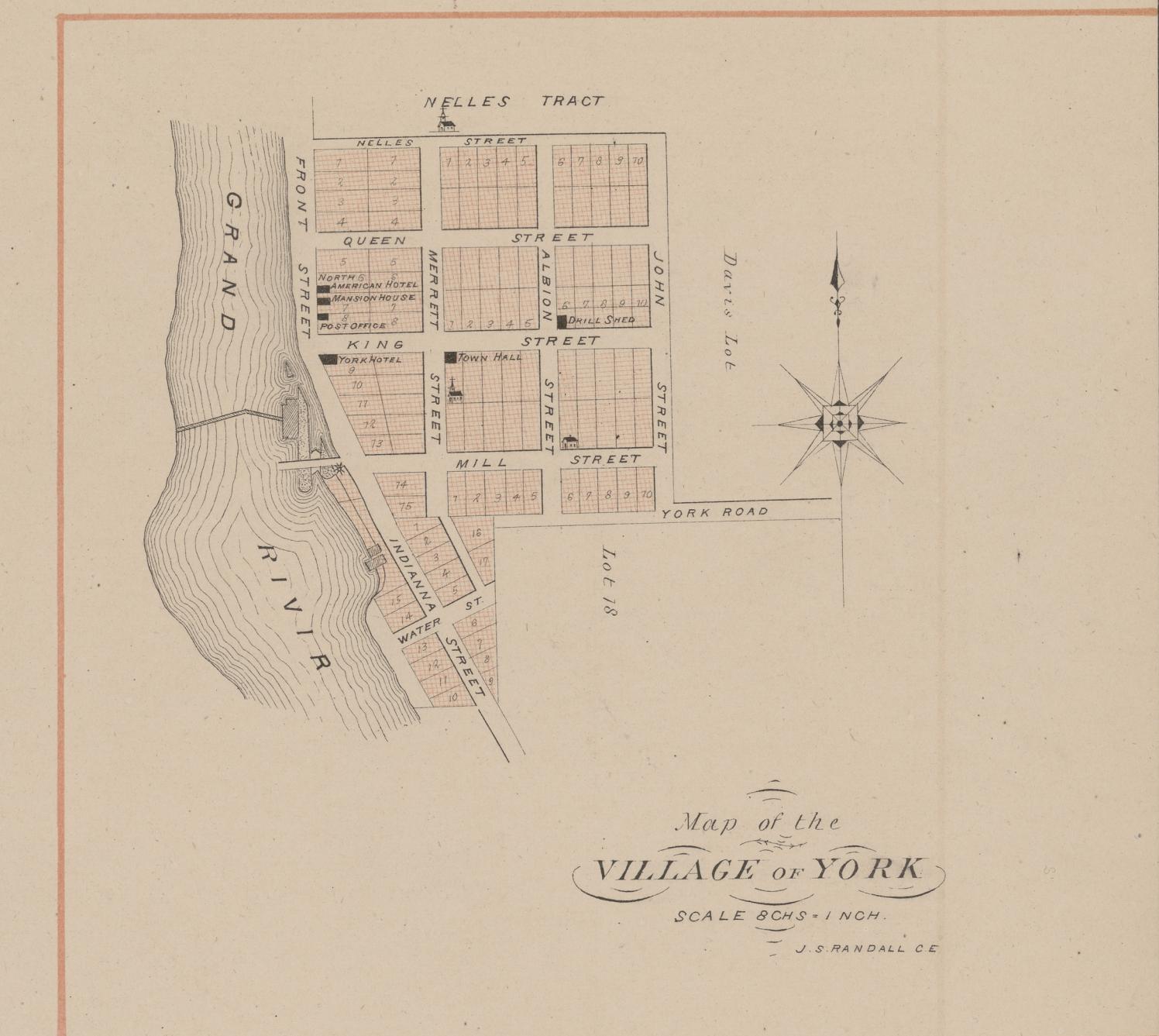
DISTRICTS.





MAP
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF ONEIDA.

SCALE . 50 CHS. PER IN
J.S. Randall, C.E.



Map of the
VILLAGE of YORK.

SCALE 8CHS - 1 INCH

3 - 7 NOV 1966





WESTERN HEMISPHERE



EASTERN HEMISPHERE

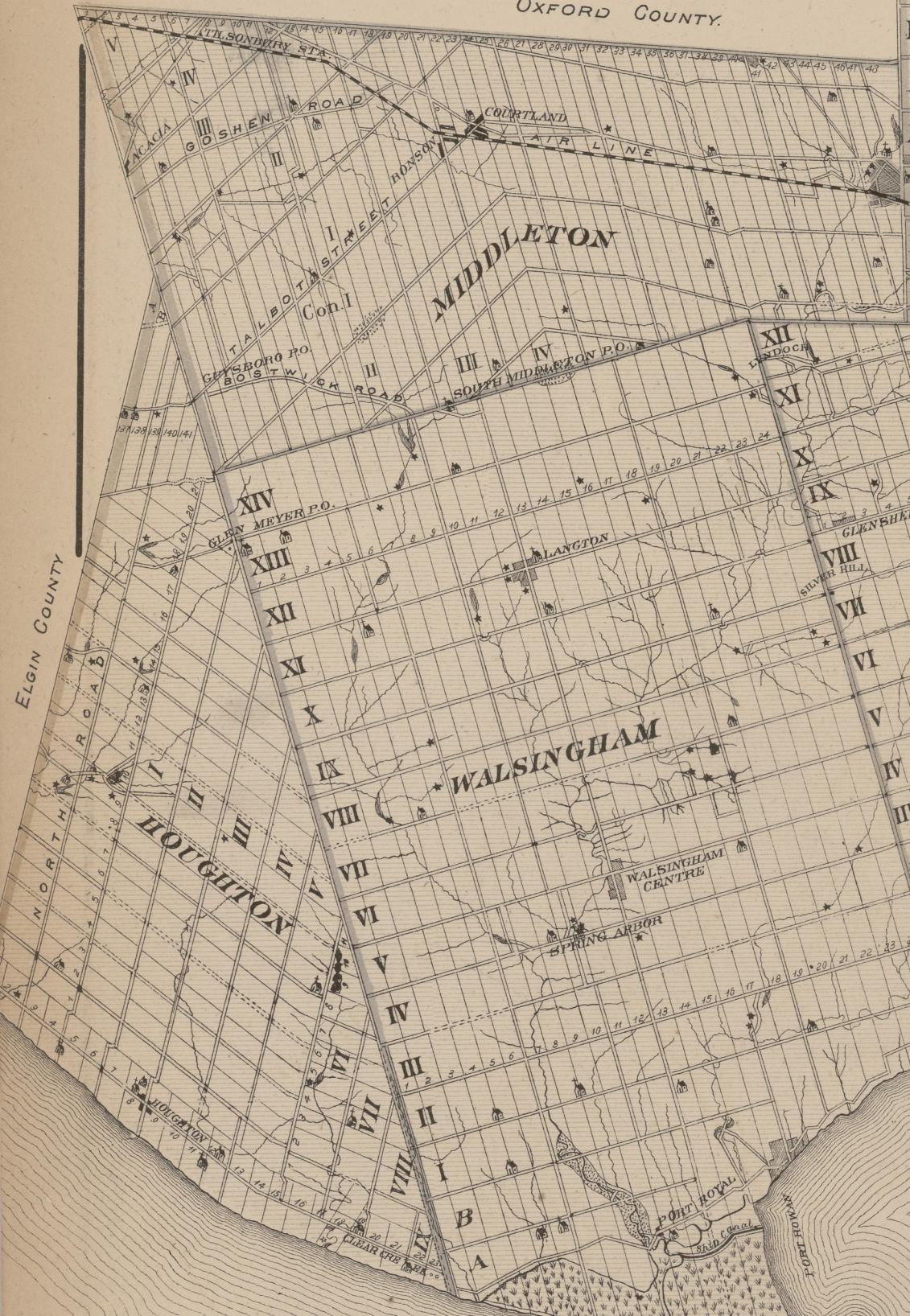




COUNTY
OF
NORFOLK.

DRAWN BY JNO. ROGERS
2½ Miles to one Inch.

OXFORD COUNTY



LAKE

ERIE

BRANT COUNTY

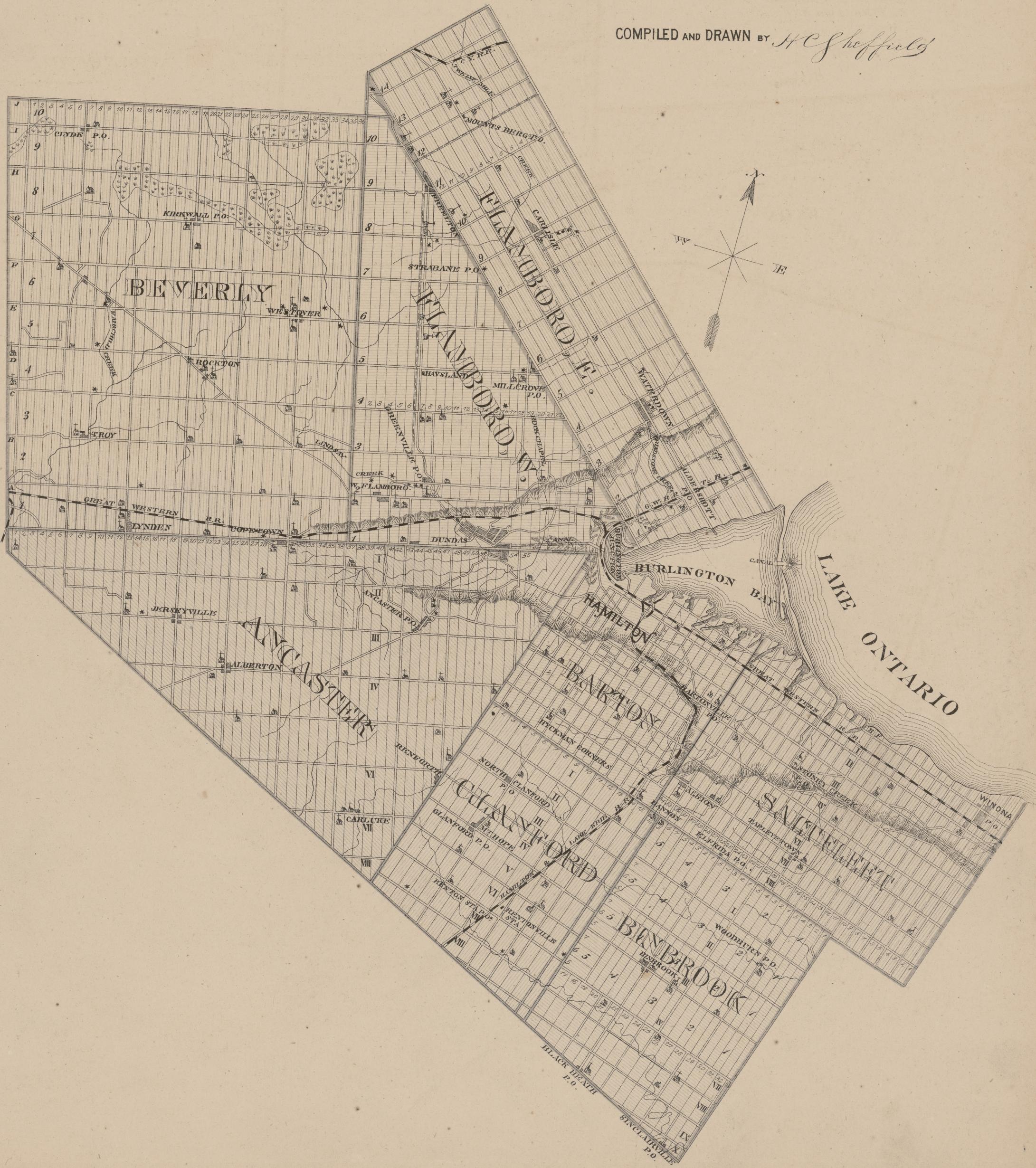


HALDIMAND COUNTY

County of Wentworth, Ont.

2½ MILES TO ONE INCH.

COMPILED AND DRAWN BY H C Sheffield





MAP OF THE COUNTY
QUOOLGEEX
ONTARIO.

SCALE 200 CHS AN INCH. W.H. GREGOR C.E.

100

50

0

50

100

150

200

250

300

350

400

450

500

550

600

650

700

750

800

850

900

950

1000

1050

1100

1150

1200

1250

1300

1350

1400

1450

1500

1550

1600

1650

1700

1750

1800

1850

1900

1950

2000

2050

2100

2150

2200

2250

2300

2350

2400

2450

2500

2550

2600

2650

2700

2750

2800

2850

2900

2950

3000

3050

3100

3150

3200

3250

3300

3350

3400

3450

3500

3550

3600

3650

3700

3750

3800

3850

3900

3950

4000

4050

4100

4150

4200

4250

4300

4350

4400

4450

4500

4550

4600

4650

4700

4750

4800

4850

4900

4950

5000

5050

5100

5150

5200

5250

5300

5350

5400

5450

5500

5550

5600

5650

5700

5750

5800

5850

5900

5950

6000

6050

6100

6150

6200

6250

6300

6350

6400

6450

6500

6550

6600

6650

6700

6750

6800

6850

6900

6950

7000

7050

7100

7150

7200

7250

7300

7350

7400

7450

7500

7550

7600

7650

7700

7750

7800

7850

7900

7950

8000

8050

8100

8150

8200

8250

8300

8350

8400

8450

8500

8550

8600

8650

8700

8750

8800

8850

8900

8950

9000

9050

9100

9150

9200

9250

9300

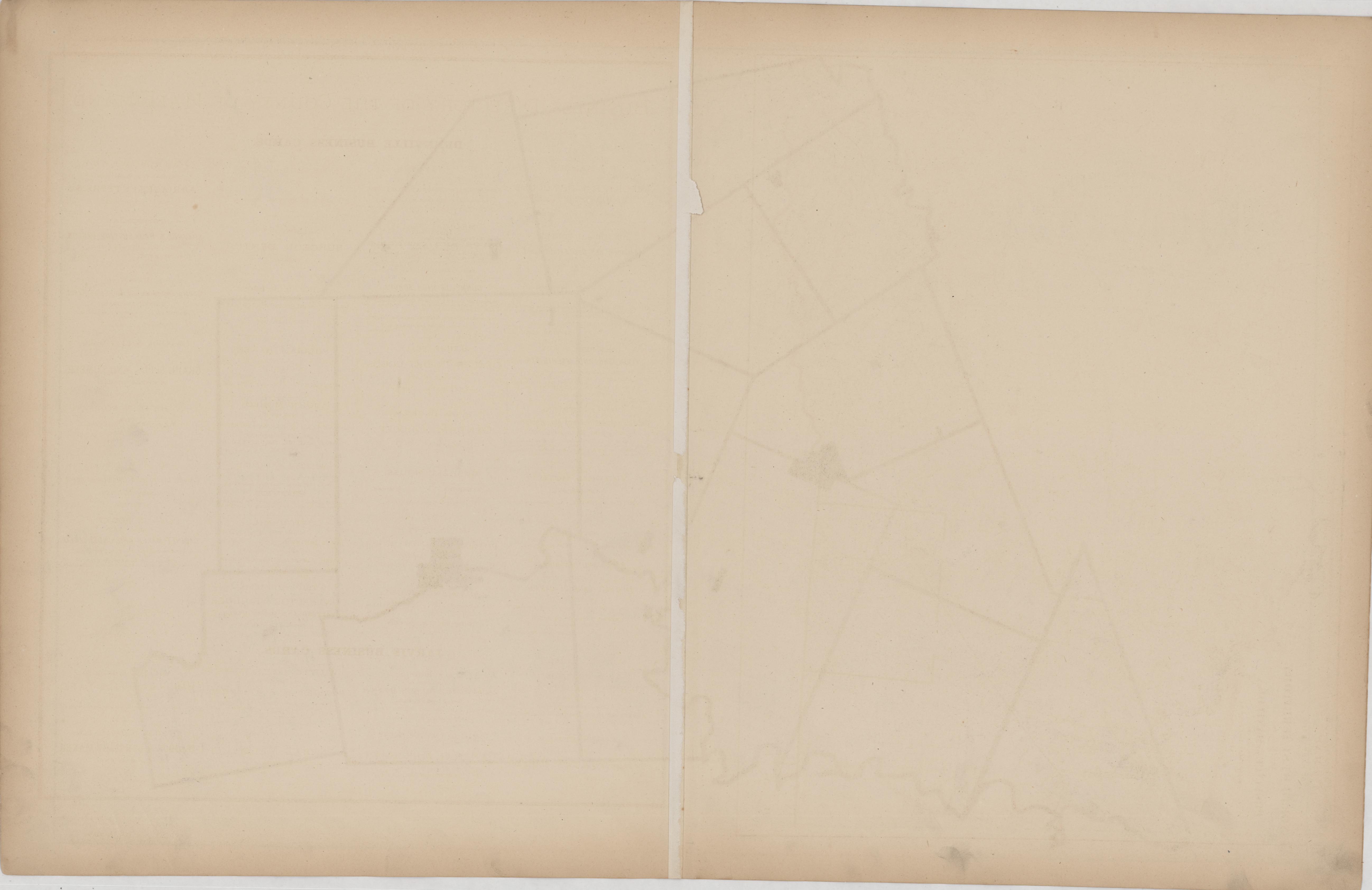
9350

9400

9450

9500

9550



BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

DUNNVILLE BUSINESS CARDS.

F. J. RAMSEY,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.,
IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS
AND DEALER IN READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GROCERIES, TAILORING, CARPETS,
&c., &c.,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

ARCHIBALD COUPER,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.

CASH FOR HIDES.

The subscriber will pay the Highest Market Price in
Cash for any quantity of Hides, delivered at
his Tannery on
CANAAL STREET, DUNNVILLE, ONT.

GEORGE SIME.

JOHN BELL & SON,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
AGRICULTURAL REPAIRS,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS, &c.,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.

CHARLES STEVENS,
Saddle, Harness & Trunk Manufacturer,
LOCK STREET, DUNNVILLE, ONT.
All kinds of Silver, Brass and Black Mounted Harness
kept constantly on hand. Superior Team Harness, Saddles,
Bridles and Whips of every description. Trunks,
Valises, &c. Repairing done on the shortest notice.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.
WHITE & DONGHER, - Proprietors.

THOMAS ARMOUR,
POSTMASTER, - DUNNVILLE, ONT.
Dealer in
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA,
DUNNVILLE,
Successors to the Bank of British North America.
HIGHEST RATES OF INTEREST
Allowed on deposits.
WILLIAM KER, Manager.

E. F. NEWMON,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in Boots and Shoes,
Of all kinds, of which he keeps a large stock.
ALSO, LIVERY STABLE AT ROOTS OLD STAND.

MEDICAL HALL,
DUNNVILLE.
The Largest and Best Stock in the county of
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
PATENT MEDICINES,
Trusses and Toilet Articles, School Books and Stationery,
Daily and Weekly Papers and all Illustrated Weeklies
and Periodicals. Orders by mail promptly attended to,
R. A. HARRISON,
Graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

DUNNVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

Students are carefully prepared for Matriculation in
Arts, Law or Medicine. Special classes for those who
wish to obtain Teachers' Certificates.
For records of the School or other particulars, apply to
C. W. HARRISON, B. A.,
Head Master.

ARTHUR BOYLE,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.
CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER.

E. H. DOCKER,
GENERAL GROCER,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.

BUSHELL HOUSE,
N. A. BARNEA, - Proprietor.
DUNNVILLE, ONT.

M. C. UPPER,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
DUNNVILLE, - ONTARIO.

SPARLING HOUSE,
Near the Station, -
JOHN BOLGER, Proprietor.

NEVENS HOUSE,
DUNNVILLE.

JOHN H. NEVENS, Proprietor.

NELSON BEEBE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
DUNNVILLE.

SCHOLFIELD BROS.,

CABINET MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.

WILLIAM BAKER,
BUTCHER,
DUNNVILLE, - ONTARIO.

JOHN MOBLO,
DEALER IN
CHOICE TEAS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, COAL OIL, FLOUR, FEED, &c.,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.

WILLIAM N. BRAUND,
Canal Street, - DUNNVILLE,
Dealer in all the most approved patterns of
STOVES,
For Coal or Wood. Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and
Sheet Iron Wares. Job work carefully attended to.

CUSTOM MILLS,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.
JAMES JAMIESON, - Proprietor.
FLOUR AND FEED ON HAND.
CASH FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN
AT THE RED MILL.

THOMAS BRAUND,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER
PATTERN AND MODEL MAKER,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.

JOHN SOWERBY,
Manufacturer of every description of
CARRIAGES, CUTTERS, &c.
DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO.

TONSorial.
SHAVING & HAIR CUTTING PARLOR,
ALSO HOT AND COLD BATHS.
JOSEPH FANT, - Proprietor.
DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO.

L. MASSECAR,
General Insurance and Real Estate Agent.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Office and Residence, Lock Street, opposite the
Market Square,
DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO.

MCINDOR & LATTIMORE,
General Dealers in
GRAIN, SEEDS, AND LUMBER,
DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO.

HART & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
DUNNVILLE, ONT.

JOHN W. WHITMORE,
General Insurance & Commission Agent,
MONEY TO LOAN.
DUNNVILLE.

W. G. SCOTT,
DUNNVILLE,
CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.
Largest Stock of Furniture, Coffins, Shrouds, &c.,
in three Counties.
FIRST CLASS HEARSE TO HIRE.
He sells cheap for cash and never misrepresents Goods.

JARVIS BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. CRICHTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the Counties of Haldimand and Norfolk.
All Sales attended to promptly.
Accounts and Notes Collected on Commission.
P. O. Address, - JARVIS, ONT.

JAMES ELMER,
Manufacturer of
Carriages, Buggies, Cutters, Sleighs, &c.,
JARVIS, ONTARIO.

J. & A. ROGERS,
Dealers in
Leather Findings and Boots and Shoes.
Ordered Work a Specialty.
AGENTS FOR THE OSBORNE SEWING MACHINE.
MAIN STREET, JARVIS, ONT.

WILLIAM PARKER,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
JARVIS, ONTARIO.

WALPOLE MARBLE WORKS.
W. McCOMB, Proprietor.
Monuments, Headstones, &c., Marble Work,
Designed and Executed in the best of styles.
Scotch Granite Monuments and Head Stones on hand
and imported to order.
JARVIS, ONT.

J. A. BURWASH,
GENERAL MERCHANT
Corner of Main and Talbot Streets,
JARVIS, ONT.

WILLIAM RODGERS,
BRICK AND TILE YARD
JARVIS, ONT.
Tile, Plain and Ornamental, and Base Brick always on
hand.

CHARLES D. CARPENTER,
WAGGON & CARRIAGE MAKER
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
JARVIS, ONT.

JARVIS BUSINESS CARDS.—CONTINUED.

<p>F. M. BELL SMITH, Care HUNTER & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, 39 and 41 King Street West, TORONTO.</p>	<p>W. A. HOWELL, M. D., Coroner, County of Haldimand, J. B. HOWELL, M. D., JARVIS, ONT.</p>	<p>JOHN C. ROSS, Importer and Breeder of COTSWOLD SHEEP Township of Walpole, Haldimand County, JARVIS, ONT.</p>	<p>C. C. BACKUS, BARRISTER -AT - LAW, TOWNSHIP CLERK, JARVIS.</p>
<p>EXCHANGE HOTEL, JARVIS, ONT.,</p> <p>GENERAL COMMERCIAL HOUSE, JAMES WHITMORE, Proprietor.</p>	<p>JOHN DONALDSON, MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Grain, Flour, Feed, Oat Meal, Corn Meal, Crack Wheat, &c. Calcined Plaster and Water Lime constantly on hand. JARVIS, ONTARIO.</p>	<p>L. MILLER, <i>Plough Maker and General Blacksmith</i>, TALBOT STREET, JARVIS, ONTARIO.</p>	<p>W. M. MONTGOMERY, GENERAL BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR, JARVIS, ONTARIO.</p>
<p>WILLIAM CHAMBERS, CARRIAGE BUILDER, BLACKSMITH AND GENERAL JOBBER, Talbot Street, under Chambers' Hall, JARVIS.</p>	<p>WILLIAM IVEY, MERCHANT TAILOR, Talbot Street, JARVIS, ONTARIO.</p>	<p>A. R. COLMAN, V. S., VETERINARY SURGEON, JARVIS, ONT.</p>	<p>D. DENNIS, DEALER IN <i>Agricultural Implements of all Kinds</i>, JARVIS, ONTARIO.</p>
<p>EDWARD LEA, MAIN ST., JARVIS, FIRST-CLASS LIVERY, Commercial Men liberally dealt with.</p>	<p>JAMES NOBLE, MERCHANT TAILOR, MAIN STREET, Opposite Commercial Hotel, JARVIS. Fashionable Suits made to order on shortest notice, and at reasonable rates.</p>	<p>N. MOBLO, <i>Tinsmith & Dealer in Tin & Copper Ware</i>, STOVES, HARDWARE, &c., JARVIS, ONT.</p>	<p>ROBERT SILL, POSTMASTER, General Merchant and Grain Merchant, JARVIS, ONT.</p>
<p>AMERICAN HOTEL, Opposite the Railway Station, JARVIS, ONT.</p> <p>GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS, WM. RYAN, Proprietor.</p>	<p>C. W. YOCOM, HALDIMAND AGRICULTURAL WORKS, TALBOT STREET, JARVIS, ONT. Reapers, Ploughs, Cultivators and Gang Ploughs. Thirty First-Prizes awarded to Yocom's "Big Gun Plough."</p>	<p>J. B. McMICKEN, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, JARVIS, ONT.</p>	<p>P. McLEVIE, BREEDER OF AND DEALER IN COTSWOLD SHEEP, JARVIS P. O., ONT.</p>
<p>ARMOUR & HEARTWELL, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPERS OF GRAIN, JARVIS, ONTARIO.</p>	<p>FARMERS' HOTEL, JARVIS, ONT. WM. DAVIS, Proprietor. BEST BRANDS OF LIQUORS AND CIGARS. An attentive Hostler always in attendance.</p>	<p>A. J. CAMPBELL & CO., Contractors and Builders, SASH AND DOORS, Proprietors Steam Planing Mills. JARVIS, ONT.</p>	

HAGERSVILLE BUSINESS CARDS.

<p>CLUB HOUSE HOTEL, HAGERSVILLE, ONTARIO. ALEX. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR. Best Brands Liquors and Cigars.</p>	<p>H. BYERS, <i>Importer and Breeder of Fancy Fowls</i>, HAGERSVILLE, ONT. Saddle and Harness Maker. Trunks, Valises, Etc. for sale.</p>	<p>W. DONALDSON & CO., <i>Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.</i> Proprietors of Water Power Plaster Mill on Dean's Hydraulie Works and Steam Saw and Plaster Mills, Mount Healy.</p>	<p>R. McDONALD, M. D., <i>Coroner for the County of Haldimand</i>, Office—Main Street South, HAGERSVILLE, ONTARIO.</p>
<p>J. H. PORTER, Dealer in ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND LUMBER, HAGERSVILLE, ONTARIO.</p>	<p>S. W. HOWARD, Druggist and Stationer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, AGENT MONTREAL TELEGRAPH. HAGERSVILLE, ONT.</p>	<p>SPAVEN & HARRISON, GRAIN AND <i>Commission Merchants</i>, Dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Coal. PORK A SPECIALTY HAGERSVILLE, ONTARIO.</p>	<p>JOHN McFERRAN, Conveyancer, Accountant, and Commissioner in Q. B., King Street South, HAGERSVILLE, ONTARIO.</p>
<p>W. FILMAR, Dealer in <i>Tinware, Cook, Box and Parlor Stoves</i>. Bird Cages, etc., constantly on hand. HAGERSVILLE, ONT.</p>	<p>ALMAS' HOTEL, HAGERSVILLE, ONT. U. B. ALMAS, Proprietor.</p>	<p>UNION HOTEL, HAGERSVILLE. THOS. GOODWIN, Proprietor. Excellent accommodation. Hot Meals at all hours. Good stabling and an attentive hostler. Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.</p>	<p>JAMES MURRAY, BUTCHER, KING STREET, HAGERSVILLE. Fresh and Salt Meat constantly on hand. Cash paid for Hides.</p>
<p>HAGERSVILLE MILLS. R. & J. HOWARD, MERCHANT MILLERS AND DEALERS IN FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND SEEDS.</p>	<p>WILSON'S HOTEL, HAGERSVILLE, ONT. JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.</p>		<p>Goldsmith's Hall, HAGERSVILLE. C. E. O. HAGER, Proprietor. A large assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices. Repairing a Specialty, and under the management of a first-class mechanic.</p>

CALEDONIA BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES OLD, JR.,
AUCTIONEER,
Dealer in Staple Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries, Crockery and Glassware,
ARGYLE STREET, CALEDONIA.
N. B.—The highest price paid in cash for all kinds of Raw
Furs. Look for the wire sign across the street.

R. E. WALKER,
Dealer in
Hardware, Stoves, Pumps,
LAMPS, OILS, &c.
CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

JOHN WALKER,
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER
CALEDONIA, ONT.
Agent National Line Steamships.

G. H. HARRIS,
Undertaker and Furniture Dealer,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

JOHN DOYLE,
License Inspector and
GENERAL GROCER,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1875.
LAWSON & SMART,
Importers of and Dealers in Broadcloths, Doeskins,
Worsts, Tweeds,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
HATS, CAPS AND FUR GOODS.
We are noted for manufacturing Stylish Clothing.
LAWSON & SMART, CALEDONIA.

JOHN STEWART,
Dealer in
Grain, Coal and Lumber,
CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

UNION HOTEL,
CALEDONIA.
E. T. HIND, Proprietor.
Good Sample Rooms and Omnibus.

JOSIAH COCHRAN,
BARBER,
CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

E. H. DILLABAUGH, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

JOHN LEASK,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

McQUARRY, THORBURN & MUNRO,
PROPRIETORS
Balmoral and Caledonia Mills.
CASH FOR GRAIN.
CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

LEITH'S HOTEL,
WILLIAM LEITH, Proprietor.
CALEDONIA, ONT.
Good Sample Rooms.

RYAN'S HOTEL,
JOHN RYAN, Proprietor.
CALEDONIA, ONT.
Best Brands Liquors and Cigars.

E. S. HILLYER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

N. & T. GARLAND,
Importers of and Dealers in
Dry Goods, Millinery, Clothing,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.,
CALEDONIA, ONT.

CAYUGA BUSINESS CARDS.

Royal Mail Stage,
BETWEEN CAYUGA AND CALEDONIA.
Leaves Cayuga every morning at 6 o'clock and arrives in
time for morning trains. Returning leaves
Caledonia at 2:30 p. m.
E. J. WIGG, Proprietor.

K. H. L. CAMERON, M. D., M. C. P. S.,
Physician, Surgeon, &c.,
Graduate of the University of Toronto, and Member of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
OFFICE:—KING STREET,
CAYUGA, ONTARIO.

THE CAMPBELL HOUSE,
Corner King and Cayuga Sts.,
CAYUGA.
JOHN A. HOSHAL, Proprietor.
New and handsomely furnished. First-class Billiard
Room, &c.

E. S. MARTIN,
MONEY TO LOAN,
And all kinds of Farm Stock for sale.
CAYUGA, ONT.

W. H. NELLES,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.,
CAYUGA, ONT.

GEORGE A. CLARK,
GENERAL MERCHANT
CAYUGA, ONTARIO.

COURT HOUSE HOTEL,
CAYUGA, ONT.
JOSHUA MASON, Proprietor.
GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS.

HENDERSON & SNIDER,
Law Chancery and Conveyancing.
CAYUGA, ONTARIO.

JACOB BAXTER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON,
AND ACCOUCHER,
CAYUGA, ONTARIO.

GEORGE A. GIBSON,
General Dealer in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
Hardware, Ready-made Clothing,
CAYUGA, ONT.

JOHN R. MARTIN,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer,
Office at the Court House, CAYUGA.

JOHN DE CEW,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
CAYUGA, ONTARIO.

JOSEPH GIBBONS,
MERCHANT TAILOR
CAYUGA, ONTARIO.

BENJAMIN BAXTER, M. D.,
Dealer in
LIME AND STONE
CAYUGA, ONTARIO.

DAVID T. ROGERS,
Dealer in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
CAYUGA, ONTARIO.

JOHN MCKAY,
Dealer in
LUMBER, COAL AND WATER LIME,
U. S. Consular Agent,
CAYUGA, ONTARIO.

GENERAL BUSINESS CARDS.

PETER SENSABAUGH,
GRAIN BUYER,
ATTERCLIFF STATION.

A. DRAKE,
Proprietor of Byng Custom and Flouring Mills,
Dealer in Flour and Feed, wholesale and retail,
BYNG P. O., ONT.

S. WISE HORNIBROOK, Ex-Student Royal Agri. Coll., Cirencester, England,
Breeder of
COTSWOLD SHEEP
Berkshire Pigs, Etc.,
DUNNVILLE P. O., CO. HALDIMAND.

JOHN LENG,
Blacksmith and General Jobber,
WILLOW GROVE P. O.

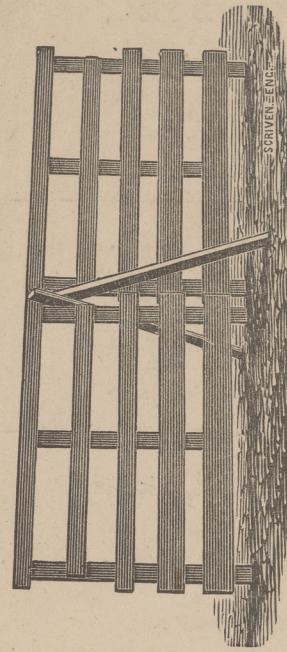
WILLIAM & COURTLAND DECEW,
CONTRACTORS AND
Dealers in Sandstone and Limestone
Hagersville, Ont., or Nelles Corners, Ont.

G. W. FINDLAY,
Wagon and Carriage Ironer,
General Jobber and Repairer.
Postmaster.
KOHLER P. O., ONT.

W. R. GLASBY,
BLACKSMITH,
NORTH CAYUGA, near Canfield.

MARTIN KOHLER,
Dealer in
Cattle, Sheep, Horses, &c.,
KOHLER P. O., NORTH CAYUGA.

GENERAL BUSINESS CARDS.—CONTINUED.



OVERHOLT'S PORTABLE FENCE,

Patented 1877.
Without exception the lightest, cheapest and most permanent portable fence known. When not in use it can be put in the smallest space.
For any information as to Farm or Township Rights, apply to

E. H. OVERHOLT,
RAINHAM P. O.

D. BROCK,
BLACKSMITH,
And Prop. GARNET HOTEL,
GARNET, ONTARIO.

THOS. S. HARRISON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SELKIRK, ONTARIO.

R. J. WINYARD,
General Merchant and Postmaster,
SELKIRK, ONTARIO.

NANTICOKE HOTEL.
Alex. Beaupre, Proprietor.
NANTICOKE, ONTARIO.

H. LIVINGSTON,
Carriage Manufacturer, &c.,
NANTICOKE, ONT.

GEORGE SHERK, M. D.,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

M. WEDRICK, JR.,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Paints and Oils, Boots and Shoes,
etc., etc.,
NANTICOKE, ONT.

C. E. BOURNE,
Clerk 6th Division Court, Haldimand,
Commissioner in B. R., Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
Insurance Agent, Appraiser of Canada Permanent
Loan and Savings Co.
\$50,000 TO LOAN. Interest Low.
NANTICOKE P. O.

WM. BAIRD,
Dealer in Tin,
COPPER, SHEET-IRON, STOVES,
Patent Ventilator Drum, also Eave Troughs made and
put up to order. Orders filled at earliest
convenience.
CHEAPSIDE, WALPOLE, ONT.

THE LAMBTON
Permanent Building and Inv stment Soc'y
OF SARNIA.
CAPITAL \$200,000
R. S. GURD, Manager. WM. J. GURD, Secretary.
Money to Loan on Real Estate.

FISHERVILLE HOTEL.

JACOB ROHRBACH, Proprietor.

FISHERVILLE, ONT.

SELKIRK MILLS,

SELKIRK, ONT.

W. L. HICKS, Proprietor.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

NEW DOMINION HOTEL.

CHRISTIAN HELD, Proprietor.

NELLES' CORNERS, ONT.

CHEAPSIDE HOTEL,

GEO. W. URMY, Proprietor.

CHEAPSIDE, ONTARIO.

GEORGE NABLO,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
FISHERVILLE, ONT.

JOSEPH ROSS,
Manufacturer of
PATENT SPRING BEDS,
Rainham Road, near Selkirk.

JOSEPH FEHRMAN,
CABINET MAKER
And dealer in Agricultural Implements,
SELKIRK, ONT.

DAVID RUTHERFORD,
BALMORAL, ONT.

**Manufacturer of Carriages, Wagons
AND SLEIGHS**.
Work of all kinds done with despatch.

STONE AND LIME

Constantly on hand at my Quarry, one and a
quarter miles south of Dunnville, in
the Township of Dunn.

R. G. MURDY.
BYNG, ONT.

MURDY'S HOTEL,

HALDIMAND, ONT.,

JOHN A. REED, Proprietor.
Choice Liquors and Cigars, and good accommodations.

BALMORAL HOTEL.

R. McDONALD, Proprietor.

BALMORAL, ONT.

ISAAC FRY,

Dealer in

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, Medicines, &c.
A Tailoring Department in connection which receives special attention. Agent for Union
Loan and Savings Company, Toronto.

FRY'S CORNERS, SOUTH CAYUGA P. O.

ISAAC G. WISMER,

MACHINIST and BLACKSMITH

SOUTH CAYUGA.

D. THOMPSON,
MERCHANT MILLER,
And Grain Dealer,
DEANS, ONTARIO.

Gristing a specialty.

S. L. FESS,
Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,
First-class Furniture always on hand.
A splendid Hearse always in readiness.

CHEAPSIDE, ONT.

JOHN PUGSLEY,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

Post Master, Agent Montreal Telegraph Co., Canada
Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Canada Life
Assurance Co., Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

CHEAPSIDE, ONTARIO.

F. SPLATT,
Dealer in
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,
Dressed Flooring and Siding, Sash and Doors,
and all kinds of Building Material.

BYNG, ONTARIO.

WOLTZ BROS. & CO.,

Importers of

Fine Watches,

And Gold Chains,

TIMING WATCHES, MINUTE REPEATERS,

Fine Regulators, Office and Tower Clocks,
Gold and Silver-headed Canes,

14 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

THOMAS DRAKE,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
And Wagon Maker and Repairer.
Agent for Agricultural Implements of all kinds, and
agent for the Bowmanville Organ Company.

BYNG, HALDIMAND CO., ONT.

WALTER HEROD,
DUFFERIN, ONTARIO.

BUILDER & CONTRACTOR,
CHARIBRASSIL P. O.

WILLIAM WIDDIS,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
Stage Road, Con. 7, Lot 16.
Horse Shoeing and Jobbing done in first-class style.
A CALL SOLICITED.

A. A. DAVIS,
MILLER.
FLOUR AND FEED CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
YORK, ONTARIO.

THOMAS MARTINDALE,
Dealer in
LAND and CALCINED PLASTER.
Shipped by all Railroads to all Stations in Canada
and United States.
Mill and Post Office Address, YORK, ONT.

RICHARD A. HAVILL,
Waggon, Carriage and Sleigh Maker,
One half mile west of Sweet's Corners,
RAINHAM, ONTARIO.

ALEX. Mc CALL,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

Yard at G. W. R. Station,

SIMCOE, ONTARIO.